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Catalogue of Indian Insects

PART 20—Alucitidae

(Pterophoridae)

BY

T. BAINBRIGGE FLETCHER,

R.N., F.L.S., F.E.S., F.Z.S.,

Imperial Entomologist.

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PREFACE.

The Alucitidæ (Pterophoridæ) comprise a group of small slenderly-built moths, with narrow wings and long legs, which are commonly known as "Plume-moths", the wings being cut by longitudinal clefts into distinct segments which in some genera have a feathery appearance. On this account, the members of this Family are generally easy to recognize, but there is one section (the Agdistinæ) in which the wings are not cleft, although even here there is some diminution of scaling on the areas which are developed into clefts in the other subfamilies.

The following characters are diagnostic of the Family :—Head often with forked scales, frons smooth or with conical horny prominence or tuft of scales, ocelli usually obsolete (sometimes present but never very easily seen). Tongue developed. Maxillary palpus obsolete. Forewing with 1^b simple or shortly furcate, 5 remote from 4, neuration often much reduced, wing usually cleft into two (rarely three or four) segments. Hindwing with 5 remote from 4, 7 remote from 6, lower surface with a more or less developed double row of dark spine-like scales on lower margin of cell, wing usually cleft into three segments. Cilia containing ramified hair-scales.

The Alucitidæ are easily separated from all other Lepidoptera by their unique possession of the series of spine-like scales on the lower surface of the hindwing.

This Family is considered by some authors as belonging to the Pyralidina and has some Pyralid affinities, but it is very isolated and it is probably better to treat it as a separate entity.

The larva is rather short, usually with well developed fascicles of hairs in the free-living forms, but these are necessarily much reduced in the case of internal feeders. As a rule, the larvæ feed on the flowers and fruit of their host-plants, but in a few cases they tunnel in stems or fleshy fruits or feed between leaves or tunnel in leaves. The pupa is usually hairy, attached by the tail by means of a double cremaster ; there is occasionally a very slight cocoon but generally the pupa is freely exposed.

In the following List seventy-eight species are enumerated as Indian but it is certain that more remain to be discovered. Of the Indian species, the early stages and food plants of only thirty-five are definitely known and even of these some have not been found in India, so that a wide field still remains unexplored in the biology of this group.

The very wide distribution of many species is noteworthy and seems to be natural, the Plume-moths being especially adapted by their structu e

to distribution by means of winds, especially by the upper currents, by which they may be carried to very long distances with little exertion on their part. This wide distribution results in a very long and scattered list of references for many of the Indian species; in the case of extra-Indian references, these have been restricted to the more important ones bearing on descriptions, figures, synonymy, bionomics and distribution, as the inclusion of every reference in entomological literature to species common in Europe and North America would have swollen the list unduly without adding to its usefulness to Indian workers on this Family.

KEY TO INDIAN GENERA.

1.	H. W. entire (Agdistinæ) . . .	2
	H. W. trifid	3
2.	F. W. 8 and 9 separate . . .	Agdistis.
	F. W. 8 and 9 stalked	Steganodactyla.
3.	Third segment H. W. with only one anal vein; female frenulum with single spina; cilia usually with specialized scales forming tufts (Platyptilianæ) .	4
	Third segment H. W. with more than one anal vein; female frenulum with multiple spina; cilia without scale-tufts (Alucitinæ)	16
4.	F. W. quadrifid	Heptaloba.
	F. W. bifid or trifid	5
5.	F. W. trifid	Deuterocopus.
	F. W. bifid	6
6.	F. W. with veins 9, 10 or 11 absent .	7
	F. W. with all costal veins present .	13
7.	F. W. with vein 3 absent (occasionally present as a short and weak spur from 4)	8
	F. W. with vein 3 present and well-developed	10
8.	F. W. with vein 7 present . . .	Trichoptilus.
	F. W. with vein 7 absent . . .	9
9.	Abdomen uniformly coloured; a strong scale-tooth on dorsal margin of F. W. just beyond cleft	Diacrotricha.
	Abdomen variegated; no scale-teeth on margins of F. W.	Cosmoclostis.
10.	H. W. veins 2 and 3 absent . . .	Xyroptila.
	H. W. with veins 2 and 3 present . .	11
11.	H. W. with black scale-tuft in dorsal cilia	Oxyptilus (part).
	H. W. without black scale-tuft in dorsal cilia	12
12.	H. W. with orange scales in dorsal cilia .	Koremagnia.
	H. W. without orange scales in dorsal cilia	Exelastis.
13.	F. W. with veins 10 and 11 stalked or coincident	Sphenarches.
	F. W. with veins 10 and 11 separate .	14

14.	F. W. with vein 10 out of 8 . . .	Oxyptilus (part).
	F. W. with vein 10 separate . . .	15
15.	H. W. without black scales in dorsal cilia ; frons often with horny cone ; anal angles of segments of F. W. weak .	Stenoptilia.
	H. W. usually with black scales in dorsal cilia ; frons without horny cone ; anal angles of both segments of F. W. usually prominent	Platyptilia.
16.	F. W. with vein 7 absent . . .	Alucita.
	F. W. with vein 7 present . . .	17
17.	F. W. with vein 10 separate . . .	Oidæmatophorus.
	F. W. with vein 10 (coincident with 9) out of 8	Pselnophorus.

Catalogue of Indian Insects.

PART 20.—ALUCITIDÆ (PTEROPHORIDÆ).

Phalænæ Alucitæ [part] : Linn., Syst. Nat. (ed. x) I. 542 (1758) ; Vill., Linn. Ent. Faun. Suec. II. pp. 116 [redescr.], 530-535 [species] (1789).

Phalæna Alucita [part] : Linn., Faun. Suec., p. 370 (1761) [non-descr.] ; Linn., Syst. Nat. (ed. xii) I. ii. pp. 809 [redescr.], 899 [species] (1767) ; Gmelin, Linn. Syst. Nat. (ed. xiii) I. v. p. 2615 (1790) [redescr.].

Pterophorus [part] : Geoffroy, Hist. abr. Ins. II pp. 24-25, 90-91 (1762) : Schluga, Primæ Lineæ Cogn. Ins., p. 37 (1767) [redescr.] ; Fb., Syst. Ent., pp. [XXV], 671 (1775) ; Fb., Genera Ins., p. 168 (1777) [redescr.] ; Fb., Spec. Ins. II 310 (1781) [non-descr.] ; Fb., Mantissa Ins. I, p. xviii, II. 258 (1787) [redescr.] ; Fb., Ent. Syst. III i. p. [vi] (1793) [redescr.] ; ii. 345 (1794) [redescr.] ; Lamarck, Syst. Anim. Sans. Vert., p. 288 (1801) [redescr.].

Phalænæ Pterophori sive Alucitæ Linn. : Gmelin, Linn. Syst. Nat. (ed. xiii) I. V. p. 2402 (1790) [redescr.] [part].

Pterophorii : Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins. III 418 (1802) ; Latr., H. N. Crust. Ins. XIV 255-256 (1805) [redescr.].

Pterophoridæ : Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins. V. 322 (1803) [charact.] ; Zeller, Isis, p. 755 (1841) [part] ; Bruand, Mem. Soc. Emul. Doubs III 56 (1849) ; Brd., Cat. Microlep. Doubs, p. 90 (1850) [part] ; Stainton, Syst. Cat. Brit. Tin. Pteroph., p. 31 (1849) [part] ; de Graaf, Tijds. Ent. II 35-58 (1859) [Dutch spp.] ; Wallengren, K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. III, No. 7, pp. 1-24 (1862) [Swedish spp. ; redescr.] ; Zeller, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII 321-339 (1867) [review of Wlgn.] ; Wlsm., Pteroph. Calif. Oregon, pp. 3-65 (1880) ; Meyr., Tr. N. Z. Inst. XVII 122-129 (1885) [New Zealand spp.] ; Meyr., T. E. S. 1886, 1-21 (1886) [part] [revision of genera ; new spp.] ; Meyr., T. E. S. 1890, 483-490, figs. (1890) [Europ. genera and spp.] ; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., pp. 1-155 (1896) [exc. *Chrysocorys*) ; Meyr., Handb., pp. 429-430 (1895) [redescr.] ; Fernald, Pteroph. N. Amer., pp. 1-61, tt. 1-9 (1898) [revision of N. Amer. spp.] ; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II pp. 70-78 (1901) [pal. spp.] ; Fernald, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 52, pp. 441-447 (1903) [N. Amer. spp.] ; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 310-347, tt. 413-419 (1904) [Brit. spp.] ; Fletcher,

Spolia Zeylan. VI 1-39, tt. A-F, map (1909) [Ceylon spp.]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 317-318 (1910) [redescr.]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100 (1910) [revision]; Meyr., Junk's Cat. Lep., Part 17, pp. 1-39 (1913); Fletcher, Ind.-Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 1-31 (1921) [biol. Indian spp.]; Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV, No. 4, pp. 281-288 (1921) [redescr.; key to genera]; Lindsey, Denison Univ. Bull. XX 187-192, figs. t. 20 (1924) [neuration; phylogeny; key to genera]; Forbes, Lep. N. York, pp. 639-642, figs. (1924) [redescr.]; Tillyard, Ins. Australia New Zealand, pp. 428-429 (1926) [redescr.]; Meyr., Rev. Handb., pp. 447-448 (1928) [redescr.]; Hudson, New Zealand Lep., p. 207 (1928) [redescr.].

Pterophoræ: Hübner, Tentamen, p. 2 (1806).

Pterophorites [part]: Latreille, Consid. gen. Ins., pp. 349, 442 (1810); Duponchel, Cat. meth. Lep. Eur., p. 380 (1846).

Alucitides: Leach, Edinb. Encycl. IX 135 (1815) [part]; Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 70-127 (1906).

Alucitadæ: Samouelle, Ent. Comp., p. 255 (1819) [part].

Alucitæ: Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 428 (1826) [part].

Alucitidæ [part]: Stephens, Cat. Brit. Ins. II 229 (1829); Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust. IV 369 (1835) [redescr.]; Westwood, Mod. Classif. Ins. II 413 (1840); Westw., Brit. Moths II 258 (1845).

Pterophorides: Zetterstedt, Ins. Lapp., p. 1012 (1840).

Pterophoriden: Zoller, Linn. Ent. VI 319-404 (1852) [revision]; Frey, Tin. Pter. Schweiz, pp. 399-420 (1856) [redescr.].

Pterophorina: Stainton, List Brit. Anim. B. M. XVI 172 (1854); Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. V 361-385 (1855); Stainton, Manual II 439-440 (1859) [redescr.]; Wocke, Hein. Kleinschm. Deutschl. II. ii. 780 (1876) [redescr.]; Snellen, Vlind. Ned. Microlep., pp. 1008-1012 (1882) [redescr.].

Agdistidæ and Pterophoridæ: Wlsm. E. M. M. XXVII 216 (1891); Wlsm., Novit. Lep. I [sep., pp. 1-7], t. 12 (1892).

Pterophorinen: Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V 25-219, tt. 1-3 (1896) [revis. German spp.].

Agdistidæ and Alucitidæ: Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 34-37 (1905) [genotypes].

Agdistides and Alucitides: Tutt, Proc. S. Lond. Ent. Soc. 1905-06, pp. 1-5, t. 1 (1906).

Alucitidæ (Pterophoridæ): Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925, pp. 599-637, figs. (1926) [Walker's types].

PLATYPTILIANÆ.

1. Cosmoclostis, Meyrick 1886.

Cosmoclostis, Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 7 (1886); Meyr., Wytsm. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 4 (1910) [syn. of *Diacrotricha*]; Meyr., Cat. Lep. Pteroph., p. 3 (1913) [distinct]. Type: *aglaodesma*, M.

aglaodesma, Meyrick 1886.

Cosmoclostis aglaodesma, Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 12-13 (1886) ♀[1]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1885 422 (1885) [non-descr.][2]; Meyr., T.E. S. 1887 266 (1887)[3]; Meyr., B. J. XVII 134 (1906)[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 3 (1913)[5].

Diacrotricha aglaodesma, Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI. 32 (1909)[6]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins. fasc. 100, p. 4, tab. f. 1 (1910)[7]; Meyr., Ark. Zool. XIV, No. 15, p. 1 (1922)[8].

Life-history not known. Has been bred from pupa found on leaf of *Gmelina arborea* in Assam.

Ceylon: [5]
Puttalam.[1], [6]
Anuradhapura.[6]
Matalé.[6]
Kurunegala.[6]
Kegalle.[6]
Colombo.[6]
Arawa.[6]
Trincomali.[6]
Wellawaya.
India: [5]
Karwar.
Assam.

E. Australia: [5], [6]
Queensland.
Malanda.[8]
N. S. Wales:
Sydney.[1], [2]
Solomon Isds [2], [5], [7]

auxileuca, Meyrick 1908.

Cosmoclostis auxileuca, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 471-472 (1908) ♂ ♀[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 3 (1913)[2].

Diacrotricha auxileuca, Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 4 (1910)[3].

Assam: [2], [3]
Khasis.[1]

pesseuta, Meyrick 1906.

Cosmoclostis pesseuta, Meyr., B. J. XVII 134 (1906) ♂ ♀[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 3 (1913) [2].

Ceylon: [2]
Puttalam.[1], [3]
Hambantota[3].

Diacrotricha pessuta, Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 32 (1909)[3]. — Wellawaya. Assam : [2]

Transvaal : [2] Barberton.

2. Diacrotricha, Zeller 1852.

Diacrotricha, Zeller, Linn. Ent. VI 399 (1852) ; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 4 (1910) [redescr.] ; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 3 (1913). — Type : *fasciola*, Z.

fasciola, Zeller 1852.

Diacrotricha fasciola, Zell., Linn. Ent. VI 399-400 (1852) ? ♀[1] ; Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 471 (1908)[2] ; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 31-32, t. A. f. 6, t. F. ff. 5, 6, 8 (1909)[3] ; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 4 (1910)[4] ; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 3 (1913)[5] ; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 1-2 (1921)[6].

Diacrotricha callimercs, Lefroy, Ind. Ins. Life, p. 528 (1909)[7].

Biology.[3, 6] Larva descr.[3, 6], on flowers of *Averrhoa bilimbi*, [3, 6] *A. carambola*. [6, 7] Pupa descr.[3, 6].

Ceylon : [2, 5]
Galle.[3, 6]
Kandy.[3]
Badulla.[3]
Arawa.[3]
India : [3, 5]
Pusa.[2, 5, 7]
Gauhati.[6]
Khasis.

Java.[1, 3, 5]
New Guinea.[5]
Kei Isds.[2, 3]

3. Trichoptilus, Walsingham 1880.

Trichoptilus, Wlsm., Pteroph. Calif. Oregon, pp. 62-63 (1880) ; Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 7 (1886) [redescr.] ; Meyr. T. E. S. 1890. 484 (1890) ; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., p. 77 (1895) ; Meyr., Handb. pp. 430-431 (1895) [redescr.] ; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V. 49, 145-146, t. 3 f. 10 [*paludum*, genit.] (1896) [redescr.] ; Fernald, Pteroph. N. Am., p. 13 (1898) [redescr.] ; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 70 (1901) ; Fernald, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 52, p. 441 (1903) ; Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 36 (1905) ; Fletcher, Spol. Zeyl. V. 20 (1907) ; Meyr., T. E. S. 1907, 412 (1908) ; — Type : *pygmæus*, Wlsm. [N. America.]

Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 27 (1909); Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 325, f. 100 [neur., *paludum*](1910)[redescr.]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins. fasc. 100, pp. 3, 4-5 (1910) [redescr.]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 3 (1913); Wlsm., Biol. Centr. Am., Het. IV 424 (1915); Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Am. IV 288-289 (1921) [redescr.]; Lindsey, Denison Univ. Bull. XX 187-191, ff. 1, 2, t. 20 f. 1 (1924) [structure]; Forbes, Lep. N. York, p. 645 (1924) [redescr.]; Meyr. Rev. Handb., p. 448 (1928) [redescr.].

Trichoptylus, Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 396-397 (1904) [redescr.].

Aciptilia (part), Snellen, Vlind. Ned., Microlep., p. 1054, f. 483 [*paludum*, head] (1882 [redescr.].

Buckleria, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 491-493 (1906); Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.]. Type : *paludum*, Z. [Europe.]

Stangeia, Chapman in Tutt, Brit. Lep. V. 492 (1906); Tutt, Ent. Rec. XX 53 (1908). Type : *siccliota*, Z. [S. Europe.]

archæedes, Meyrick 1913.

Trichoptilus archaeodes, Meyr., Exot. Micr. I 105 (1913) ♂[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph. p. 4 (1913)[2]. N. Kanara.[2] Bhatkal.[1]

bidens, Meyrick 1930.

Trichoptilus bidens, Meyr., Exot. Micr. III 564 (1930) ♂[1]. Khasis.[1]

defectalis, Walker 1864.

Ptcrophorus defectalis, Wlk., Cat. XXX 943 (1864) ♂ ♀[1]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925, 621-622, f. 10 (1926) [type redescr.][2]. Ceylon : [7], [29], [11] Throughout low country.[27]

Pterophorus congrualis, Wlk., Cat. XXX 943-944 (1864) ♂ ♀[3]; Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1885.885 (1885)[4]; Cotes and Swinh., Cat. Moths Ind., p. 668, No. 4545 (1889)[5]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 622 (1926) [type][6]. Colombo. [7], [11], [26] Galle.[26] Trincomali. Anuradhapura. Kandy. Maskeliya.

Pterophorus oxydactylus, Wlk., Cat. XXX 944 (1864) ♂ ♀ [nec *Pterophorus oxydactylus*, Stdgr. 1859][7]; Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1885. 885 (1885)[8]; Moore, Lep. Ceylon III 529, t. 209 f. 16 (1887)[9]; Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths Ind., p. 669, No. 4549 (1889)[10]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 623 (1926) [type][11].

Aciptilia hawaiiensis, Butl., A. M. N. H. (5) VII 408 (1881) ♂ ♀[12].

Trichoptilus ochrodactylus, Fish, Canad. Ent. XIII 142-143 (1881) ♂ ♀[13]; Fernald, Pter. N. Am., p. 15 (1898) [redescr.][14]; Fernald, Dyar's List N. Am. Lep., p. 441, No. 4930 (1903)[15].

Trichoptilus compsochares, Meyr., T.E.S. 1886. 16 (1886) ♀[16].

Trichoptilus centetes, Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 16-17 (1886) ♂[17]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1887. 226 (1887)[18]; Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1891. 494-495 (1892)[19]; Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1897. 56 (1897)[20].

Trichoptilus ralumensis, Pagenstecher, Zoologica XXIX 239 (1900)[21].

Trichoptilus defectalis, Fletcher, Tr. Linn. Soc. (Zool. ii) XIII. 312 (1910)[22]; Wlsm., Biol. Centr. Am., Het. IV 434-435 (1915)[23]; Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Am. IV 290-291, t. 41 f. 1, t. 49 f. 9 (1921) [redescr.][24].

Buckleria defectalis, Fletcher, Tr. Linn. Soc. (Zool. ii) XIII 398-399 (1910)[25]; Fletcher, Ind. Agr. Ent. Mem. VI 6-8, t. 1 f. 8 (1921)[26].

Trichoptilus congrualis, Fletcher, Spolia Zeylan. VI 28-30, t. A. f. 8, t.F.ff. 2, 3 (1909)[27]; Meyr., Ann. Transv. Mus. II. 218 (1911)[28]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p.4 (1913)[29]; Meyr., Supplem. Ent. III 45 (1914)[30]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. p. 37 (1920)[31]; Meyr., Ark.

India : [29]
Throughout Plains.
Coimbatore.[3], [6]
Tranquebar.
Poona.
Bassein Fort.[26]
Pusa.[26]
Chapra.[26]
Lyallpur.[26]
Rawalpindi.
Peshawar.[26]
Hangu.[26]

Chagos Isds.[22], [25]
China : Fuchaufu.[6]
Formosa, Anping.[30]
New Guinea.[29]
Port Moresby.[20]
Bismarck Isds.[21], [29]
Queensland.[18], [29]
N. W. Australia,
Kimberley.[32]
Hawaiian Isds. [12], [29], [34]
Chile, Arica.[23]
Peru,[29]
Lima.[23]
Colombia.[23]
Brazil, Bahia.[23]
Panama.[23]
Mexico.[23]
Arizona.[23], [24]
Texas.[13], [14], [15], [23], [29], [24]
Florida.[24] [29]
W. Indies, St. Vincent.[19], [20], [23]
St. Croix.[19], [20], [23]
St. Thomas.[19], [20], [23]
Jamaica.[23], [29]
Bahamas.[23]
AFRICA.
C. Verde Isds.[16], [29]

Zool. XIV, No. 15, p. 1 (1922)[32]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1923. 546 (1924)[33].
Trichoptilus oxydactylus, Wlsm., Fauna Hawaii. I 471-472, t. 10 f. 3 (1907)[34]; Rebel, Denkschr. math-naturw. Klasse K. Akad. Wiss. Wien. LXXI ii. 115 (1907)[35].
Biology [27], [26] Larva descr. [26], [27], on seeds of *Boerkaavia repens*. [26], [27]. Pupa descr[26].

Sierra Leone.[1], [4]
Congo.[1]
C. Africa.[29]
S. Africa.[29]
Transvaal.[28]
E. Africa.[31]
Aden.[35]
Sokotra.[35]
Mauritius.[22], [25], [29]
Rodriguez.[33]
Seychelles.[25], [28]
Aldabra.[25]
Amirantes.[22], [25]
Coetivy Isd. [22], [25]
Farquhar Isd. [22], [25]

paludicola, Fletcher 1907.

Trichoptilus paludicola, Fletcher, Spolia Zeylan. V. 20-32, figs. (1907) ♂ ♀[1]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 31, t.A. f. 7 (1909)[2].
Trichoptilus paludum [part.], Meyr., Cat. Pteroph. p. 4 (1913)[3].
Buckleria paludicola, Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 2-5 (1921)[4].
Biology.[1], [4] Larva descr.[1], [4] on *Drosera burmanni*.[1], [4] Pupa descr[1].

Ceylon,
Diyatalawa.[1], [2], [4]
Madulsima.[2], [4]
Kegalle.[4]
Khasi Hills:[1], [2], [4]
Shillong.[4]
Laitlyngkot.
Dumpep.

pelias, Meyrick 1908.

Trichoptilus pelias, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 472 (1908) ♂ ♀[1]; Fletcher, Spolia Zeylan. VI 27 (1909)[2]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 5 (1910)[3]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 4 (1917)[4].

Ceylon :
Colombo.[2]
Nalanda.[2]
Trincomali.[2]
Kegalle.
India : [4]
Coorg.[1]
N. Kanara.
Khasis.[1], [3]

wahlbergi, Zeller 1852.

Pterophorus wahlbergi, Zell., Linn. Ent. VI 346-348 (1852) ♀[1]; Zell., Micr. Caffr., p. 117 (1852)[2]; Wlsm., T. E. S. 1881. 280 (1881)[3].

Ceylon : [12], [14]
Kandy distr.[10], [15]
Maskeliya.[10]
Pundaluoya.[8]

Pterophorus rutilalis, Wlk., Cat. XXX 943 (1864) ♂[1]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 622 (1926) [*wahlbergi*=].[5]
Oxyptilus rutilans, Wollaston, A. M. N. H. (5) III 441 (1879)[6].
Trichoptilus pyrrhodes, Meyr., P. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. XIV 1113 (1889) ♂.[7]
Oxyptilus ? wahlbergi, Wlsm., Swinh. Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. II 541 (1900)[8].
Trichoptilus wahlbergi, Meyr., B. J. XVII 134 (1906)[9]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan VI 27, t.A.f. 10 (1909)[10]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 5 (1910)[11]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 4 (1913)[12]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1923.546 (1924)[13].
Buckleria wahlbergi, Fletcher, Tr. Linn. Soc. (Zool. ii) XIII 399, f. 2 (1910)[14]; Fletcher, Ind. Agr. Ent. Mem. VI 8-9, t. 1 f. 2 (1921)[15].
Larva, Pupa figured[15]. Larva on *Oxalis*, *Ipomœa batatas*, *Vitis indica*.

Nawalapitiya.[8]
Bandarawela.[15]
Haldummulla.[15]
Badulla.[10]
Madulsima.[10], [15]
India :[12],[14]
Palni Hills.[15]
Kodaikanal.
Coimbatore.[15]
Shevaroys.[15]
Coorg.[15]
Bangalore.[8]
Ganjam.[8]
Pusa.[15]
Shillong.[15]
Margherita.
Bhim Tal.[15]
Dharmsala.[8]
Abbottabad.[15]
Peshawar.[15]
Parachinar.[15]

E. Australia :[12]
Queensland.[14]
Duaringa.[7]
S. Africa :[3], [11], [12], [15]
Caffraria.[1]
Port Natal.[4], [5]
(Durban).
Mauritius.[12]
Rodriguez.[13]
Seychelles.[12], [11]
St. Helena.[6], [12], [14]

xerodes, Meyrick 1886.

Trichoptilus xerodes, Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 14-15 (1886) ♂ ♀[1]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1885. 422 (1885) [non-descr.][2]; Meyr., T.E.S. 1887.267 (1887)[3]; Meyr., B. J. XVII 134 (1906)[4]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 30, t. F. f. 1 [larva] (1909)[5]; Meyr., Gen.

Ceylon :[7], [8]
Colombo.[5]
Peradeniya.[5], [9]
Haldummulla.[9]
Madulsima.[5]
Trincomali.[5], [9]

Ins. fasc. 100, p. 5, tab. f. 2 (1910)[6]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 4 (1913)[7]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. p. 37 (1920)[8]; Fletcher, Ind. Agr. Ent. Mem. VI 6 (1921) [*Buckleria*][9]; Barraud, Entom. LVI 59 (1923)[10]; Meyr., Bull. Hill Mus. II 232 (1928) [may be a geogr. form of *sicclota*, Zell.][11]

Larva descr.[5] on *Gynandropsis* sp.[5], on pods of *Cajanus indicus*[9].

India :
S. India.[7]
Pollibetta.[9]
(Coorg).
N. Kanara.
Nagpur.[9]
Khurda.[9]

New Guinea.[7], [8]
Australia :[7], [8]
Queensland
Toowoomba.[1], [2]
N. S. Wales, Bathurst.[2]
S. Australia.
Adelaide.[1], [2]
Wirrabara.[1], [2]
Port Lincoln.[1], [2]
W. Australia, York.[2]
S. Africa.[8]
E. Africa.[8]
Palestine, Haifa.[10]

4. Tetraschalis, Meyrick 1887.

Tetraschalis, Meyr., T. E. S. 1887. 267 (1887) ; Meyr., Wytsm. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 5 (1910) [redescr.].

Type : *arachnodes*, M. [N. S. Wales.]

deltozela, Meyrick 1924.

Tetraschalis deltozela, Meyr., Exot. Micr. III. 92-93 (1924) ♂[1].

Masuri.[1]

ischnites, Meyrick 1908.

Tetraschalis ischnites, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 474-475 (1908) ♂ ♀[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 5 (1913)[2].

Assam : [2]
Khasis.[1]

ochrias, Meyrick 1908.

Tetraschalis ochrias, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 475-476 (1908) ♂[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 5 (1913)[2].

India : [2]
Assam.
Khasis.[1]
N. Kanara.

New Guinea : [2]
Kei Isds.[1]
Philippines.

5. Sphenarches, Meyrick 1886.

Sphenarches, Meyr., T. E. S. 1886.8 (1886); Meyr., Wytsm. Gen. Ins. fasc. 100, p. 6 (1910) [redescr.].

Type : [*caffer*, Z=] *synophrys*, M.

caffer, Zeller 1852.

Oxyptilus caffer, Zell., Linn. Ent. VI 348-349 (1852) ♂[1]; Zell., Micr. Caffr., p. 118 (1852)[2]; Wlk., Cat. XXX 934 (1864)[3]; Wlsm., T.E.S. 1881.279 (1881).[4]

Oxyptilus anisodactylus, Wlk., Cat. XXX 934-935 (1864) ♂ ♀[5]; Moore, Lep. Ceylon III 528 (1887)[6]; Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, p. 668, No. 4542 (1889)[7]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925.611 (1926) [type].

Pterophorus diffusalis, Wlk., Cat. XXX 945 (1864) ♂[9]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 623-624 (1926) [type].[10]

Oxyptilus direptalis [nec. Wlk.], Wlk., Cat. XXX 934 (1864) [specimen *b*][11]: Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 609 (1926) [specimen *b* is *S. caffer*][12].

Oxyptilus walkeri, Wlsm., T. E. S. 1881. 279-280 (1881) ⊙[13]

Sphenarches synophrys, Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 17-18 (1886) ♂[14].

Sphenarches caffer, Meyr., T. E. S. 1887. 268 (1887) [=*anisodactylus*=*walkeri*=*synophrys*][15]; Wlsm., Ind. Mus. Notes II 20, figs. (1891) [biol.][16]; Cotes, Ind. Mus. Notes II 163 (1893)[17]; Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1897. 56-57 (1897)[18]; Meyr., Gardiner's Faun. Geogr. Maldives I ii. 125 (1902)[19]; Hering, Stett. Ent. Zts. LXIV 96 (1903) [19a]; Lefroy, Ind. Agr. Ent. Mem. I 220 (1907)[20]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 21-22, t. E. ff. 8, 10, t. F. f. 1 (1909) [biol.][21]; Lefroy, Ind. Ins. Life, p. 528, fig. (1909)[22]; Fletcher, Tr. Linn. Soc. (Zool. ii) XIII 399 (1910)[23]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins.

Ceylon : [5], [6], [7], [15], [26]
- Throughout low-country.[21]
- Colombo.[21]
- Galle.[21]
- Weligama.[21]
- Hambantota.[21]
- Trincomali.[21]
- Jaffna.[21]
- Kegalle.
- Peradeniya.[21]
- Maskeliya.[21]
- Haldummulla.
- Diyatalawa.[21]
- Madulsima.[21]
- Alutnuwara.[21]

Maldives :
- Hulule.[19]

India : [20], [21], [21], [26], [33]
- Anamalais.[31]
- Palnis.
- Ootacamund.[31]
- Coorg.[31]
- Bababudins.[31]
- Surat.[31]
- Pusa.[31]
- Allahabad.[31]
- Bhim Tal.[31]
- Sarai Saleh.[31]
- (Hazara.)
- Peshawar.[31]
- Shillong.[31]

Burma : [21], [26]
- Maymyo.[31]

Java. [15a], [21], [26], [33]

fasc. 100, p. 6, tab. f. 3 (1910)[24]; Meyr., Tr. N. Z. Inst. XLII 72 (1910)[25]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 5 (1913)[26]; Fletcher, S. Ind. Ins., pp. 443-444, f. 320 (1914)[27]; Fletcher, Proc. Second. Ent. Meeting, pp. 44, 56,306 (tab) (1917)[28]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. p. 37 (1920)[29]; Fletcher, Proc. Third. Ent. Meeting, pp. 136, 336, 338, 340, 344, 346, 351, 838 (1920)[30]; Fletcher, Ind. Agr. Ent. Mem. VI 9-13, t.2 (1921) [biol.][31]; Barraud, Entom. LVI 59 (1923)[32]; Meyr., Ins. Samoa III 68-69 (1927)[33].

Biology [16], [21], [27], [31]. Larva descr.[21], [31], on Cucurbitaceæ[16], [20], [31], *Dolichos lablab*[16], [20], *Cajanus indicus*,[20] *Averrhoa bilimbi*[21], *Biophytum sensitivum*....[21].

Sumatra.[26], [31]
Philippines.[24], [26]
Japan. [19a], [21], [26], [31], [33]
New Guinea.[26], [33]
Tenimber Isd.
New Hebrides.[14], [26]
E. Australia : [24], [26], [33]
  Queensland.
    Moreton Bay.[9], [10]
  N. S. Wales.
    Sydney.[15]
Kermadec Isds.[25]
S. Pacific Isds.[15]
  Tonga.[14], [26]
  Samoa.[33]
Brazil, Obidos.
French Guiana,
W. Indies : [24], [33], [26]
  St. Thomas.[18]
  Grenada.[18]
W. Africa : [15]
  Gambia.[16]
  Congo.[11], [12]
S. Africa : [15], [26]
  Caffraria.[1], [2]
  Natal.[13]
C. Africa.[26]
E. Africa.[29]
Mauritius.
Palestine :
  Haifa.[32]

6. Oxyptilus, Zeller 1841.

Oxyptilus, Zell., Isis XXXV 765 (1841); Herr.-Schäff., Schmett. Eur. V 370 (1855) [redescr.], t. 8 ff. 12-14 [*hieracii*] (1849); Wlgn., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. III, No. 7, p. 14 (1862) [? 1859] [redescr.]; Wocke, Hein., Kleinschm. Deutschl. II. ii. 789 (1876) [redescr.]; Snell., Vlind. Ned., Microlep., pp. 1025-1026, ff. 452, 459-462 (1882) [redescr.]; Meyr.,

Type : *piloselluæ*, Z. [Europe.]

T. E. S. 1886.8 (1886) [redescr.]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1890.485 (1890) [redescr.]; Meyr., Handb., p. 431 (1895) [redescr.]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., pp. 60-62 (1895) [redescr.]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V 119-124 (1896) [redescr.]; Fernald, Pteroph. N. Amer., pp. 16-17, t. 2 ff. 3, 4 [neur.] (1898) [redescr.]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II. 71 (1901); Fernald, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 52, pp. 441-442 (1903); Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 362-363 (1904) [redescr.]; Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII. 35, 37 (1905); Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 95, 413-419 (1906) [redescr.]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 323, f. 98 [neur.] (1910) [redescr.]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, pp. 3, 6-7 (1910) [redescr.]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., pp. 5-8 (1913); Wlsm., Biol. Centr. Am., Het. IV 435 (1915); Forbes, Lep. N. York, pp. 644-645 (1924) [redescr.]; Meyr., Rev. Handb., p. 449 (1928) [redescr.].

Capperia, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 470-471 (1906); Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.] — Type : *heterodactyla*, Vill. [Europe.]

Geina, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 411 (1906) [non-descr.] — Type: "*didactylus*," Linn. [Europe.]

Crombrugghia, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 449-451 (1906). — Type : *distans*, Z. [Europe.]

Pterophorus [nec Geoffr.], Barnes and Lindsey, Contr. N. H. Lep. N. Am. IV 297-299 (1921). — Type : " *Alucita didactyla*, Linn." [Europe.]

causodes, Meyrick 1905.

Oxyptilus causodes, Meyr., B. J. XVI 582 (1905) ♂ ♀[1]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 24-25, t. A. f. 4, t. E. f. 9 (1909)[2]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 7 (1910)[3]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 8 (1913)[4]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 15 (1921)[5].

Ceylon : [3], [4]
Peradeniya.[1], [2], [5]
India :
South India.[4]
Karwar.
Pusa.[5]
Dehra Dun.

Larva descr. [2], [5], in fruits of *Dillenia retusa*. [2], [5], *D. indica*.

chordites, Meyrick 1913.

Oxyptilus chordites, Meyr., Exot. Micr. I 106 (1913) ♂ ♀[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 5 (1913)[2]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 14 (1921)[3].

Ceylon : [2]
Colombo.[1].
India :
N. Kanara.[2]
Karwar.[1]

clarisignis, Meyrick 1924.

Oxyptilus clarisignis, Meyr., Exot. Micr. III 93 (1924) ♂ ♀.[1].

Muktesar.[1]
(Kumaon ; 7,000 ft.).

epidectes, Meyrick 1908.

Oxyptilus epidectes, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907 476-477 (1908) ♂ ♀[1]; Fletcher, Spol, Zeylan. VI 26, t. A. f. 5 (1909)[2]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 5 (1913)[3]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 14 (1921)[4].
Larva on *Biophytum sensitivum* [2], [4].

Ceylon : [3]
Kandy.[2], [4]
Maskeliya.[1], [2]
Haldummulla.[4]
Madulsima[2], [4].
India : [3]
Coorg.[1]
Pollibetta.[4]
Nilgiris (3,500 ft.)[1]
Burma :
Mone.[1]

Mauritius.[1], [3]

lactucæ, Fletcher 1921.

Oxyptilus lactucae, Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 13-14 (1921)[1] ◎.
Larva on Lettuce[1].

Dehra Dun.[1]

pelecyntes, Meyrick 1908.

Oxyptilus pelecyntes, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 477 (1908) ♂ ♀[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 6 (1913)[2]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 14 (1921).[3]
Larva on *Scutellaria discolor*.[3]

Ceylon : [2]
Haldummulla.[3]
India :
Assam.[2]
Khasis.[1]
Shillong.[3]

regalis, Fletcher 1909.

Oxyptilus regalis, Fletcher, Spolia Zeylan. VI 25-26 (1909) ♂[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 8 (1913).[2]

Ceylon : [2]
Colombo.[1]
India :
Bombay.
Pusa.

regulus, Meyrick 1906.

Oxyptilus regulus, Meyr., B. J. XVII 135 (1906) ♂[1]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 25 (1909)[2]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 7, tab. f. 6 (1910)[3]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 8 (1913)[4]; Meyr., Ark. Zool. XIV, No. 15, p. 1 (1922)[5].

Ceylon : [3], [4]
Maskeliya.[1]
India : [3], [4]
Palni Hills.
N. Kanara.
Bombay.
Khasis.

Tonkin.
N. Australia.[4]
Queensland. :
Cedar Creek.[5]

zanclistes, Meyrick 1905.

Oxyptilus zanclistes, Meyr., B. J. XVI 581-582 (1905) ♂ ♀[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 5 (1913)[2]; Corbett and Gates, Dept. Agric. F. M. S. Bull. 38, p. 11 (1926)[3].
Larva on flowers of cowpea[3].

Ceylon : [2]
Kandy.
Maskeliya.
India : [2]
Coorg.
Khasis.
Burma : [2]
Fort Stedman.[1]

Malay States.
N. Australia.[2]
Port Darwin.

7. Xyroptila, Meyrick 1908.

Xyroptila, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 479-480 (1908); Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 8 (1910) [redescr.].

Type : *œnophanes*, M.

caminites, Meyrick 1908.

Oxyptilus caminites, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 478-479 (1908) ♂[1].
Xyroptila caminites, Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 8 (1910)[2]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913)[3].

Assam : [2], [3]
Khasis.[1]

œnophanes, Meyrick 1908.

Xyroptila œnophanes, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 480-481 (1908) ♂ ♀[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913)[2].

Bombay : [2]
Bandora.[1]

predator, Meyrick 1910.

Oxyptilus predator, Meyr., Rec. Ind. Mus. V 217 (1910) ♂[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph, p. 9 (1913)[2].

E. Himalaya : [2]
Sukna (500 ft.).[1]

tectonica, Meyrick 1914.

Xyroptila tectonica, Meyr., Ent. Mitteil., Suppl. III, p. 46 (1914) ♂[1]; Meyr., Exot. Micr. II 420 (1921)[2].
Larva on *Bridelia* [*tomentosa*][2].

India :
Ranchi.
Pusa.
Burma :
Minbu.

Java.[2]
Tonkin.
Formosa.
Kankau.[1]
Taihorin.[1]
Rhodesia.
Nyasaland.
Mt. Mlanje.

vaughani, Fletcher 1909.

Oxyptilus vaughani, Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 23-24 (1909) ♂[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 8 (1913)[2].
Xyroptila vaughani, Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 15-16 (1921)[3].
Larva apparently on *Dimorphocalyx glabellus*.[1, 3]

Ceylon : [2]
Haldummulla.[1]
Madulsima.[1]
Aráwa.[1]
Alutnuwara.[1]
Trincomali.[1]
India :
Shillong.

8. Deuterocopus, Zeller 1852.

Deuterocopus, Zeller, Linn. Ent. VI 402 (1852); Zell., Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. XXVI, pt. ii, t. 4 ff. 17-20 (1853); Wlk., Cat. XXX 951 (1864); Meyr., T. E. S. 1886.8 (1886) [redescr.]; Rebel, Denkschr. Math.-Nat. K. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien. LXXI ii. 85-86, fig. (1907); Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 16-19, t. B. f. C. (1909); Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, pp. 7-8 (1910) [redescr.]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1910. 109-112 (1910) [redescr.].

Type : *tengstrœmi*, Z.
[Java; Queensland.]

Deuteroscopus [error orthogr.], Hofmann, Iris XI 329 (1898); Pagenstecher, Abh. Ges. Zoologica XXIX 241 (1900); Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 318, f. 92 [neur.] (1910) [redescr.].

alopecodes, Meyrick 1911.

Deuteroscopus alopecodes, Meyr., B. J. XXI 105-106 (1911) ♂ ♀[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913)[2]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 16 (1921)[3]; Meyr., Ann. Transv. Mus. VIII 49 (1921)[4].
Larva on *Vitis* sp.[1]

N. Kanara.[2]
Karwar.[1], [3]

Rhodesia :
Umvuma.[4]

atrapex, Fletcher 1909.

Deuteroscopus atrapex, Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 19 (1909) [♂][1]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1910.118-120, t. 44 f. 5 (1910) [redescr.].
Deuteroscopus tengstræmi [nec Zell.], Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 414 (1908)[3].
? Deuteroscopus tengstroemi [nec Zell.], Pagenstecher, Zoologica XXIX 241. (1900)[4].
Deuteroscopus atrapex, Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913)[5]; Meyr., Ark Zool. XIV, No. 15, p. 1 (1922)[6].

Ceylon :[5]
Kandy.[1], [2]
Galle.[2]
India :[5]
Khasis.[2]
Burma :
Mergui.[2]

Selangor.[2]
S. E. Borneo :[5]
Pulo Laut.[2]
Moluccas.[5]
Ternate.[2]
Amboyna.[2]
Batian.[2]
S. Celebes.[2], [5]
Macassar.[2]
Sanguir.[2]
Ombay (Allor).[2]
Halmahera.[2]
New Pommern.
Kinigunang.[2]
New Guinea :
Dorey.[2]
Kei Islands.[2]
Fergusson Isd.[2]
N. Australia :[5]
Port Darwin.
Queensland :
Bellenden Ker.[6]

dorites, Meyrick 1913.

Deuterocopus dorites, Meyr., Exot. Micr. I 108-109 (1913) ♂[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913).[2]

S. India.[2]
Nadgani.[1]
(Nilgiris ; 2500 ft.)

fervens, Meyrick 1913.

Deuterocopus fervens, Meyr., Exot. Micr. I 108 (1913) ♂[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913).[2]

S. India.[2]
Nilgiris.[1]
(West Slopes ; 2000 ft.)

lophopteryx, Fletcher 1910.

Deuterocopus lophopteryx, Fletcher, T. E. S. 1910. 121-122, t. 44 f. 6 (1910) ♀.[1]

Ceylon.[3]
Kandy.[1], [2]

Deuterocopus atrapex [part], Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 18-19 (1909).[2]

Yala.[2]

Deuterocopus lophopteryx, Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913).[3]

Moluccas.[3]
Amboyna.[1]
Sanguir.[1]
S. Celebes.[1], [3]
Halmahera.[1]

planeta, Meyrick 1908.

Deuterocopus planeta, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 473-474 (1908) ♂.[1]

Ceylon.[5]
Galle.[2], [3]

Deuterocopus rubrodactylus [nec Pag.], Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 20, t. E f. 7 [neur.] (1909) [biol.][2]

India.
Coorg.[1]
Pollibetta.[6]
Bababudins.[6]
Khasis.[1], [3]

Deuterocopus planeta, Fletcher, T. E. S. 1910 131-134, f. 5 [pupa], t. 44 f. 10 (1910) [redescr. ; biol.][3]; Meyr., Wyts. Ger. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 8, tab. f. 5 (1910)[4]; Meyr. Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913)[5]; Fletcher, Ind., Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 17-18 (1921).[6]

Burma.[5]
Bernardmyo.[3]

Portuguese Timor.[3]
Tenimber.[3]

Biology [2], [3]. Egg[2]. Larva descr.[2], [3], on flowers of *Lcea sambucina* [2], [3], [6]. Pupa descr.[2], [3].

New Guinea.[5]
Little Kei Isd.[3]

ritsemae, Walsingham 1884.

Deuterocopus ritsemae, Wlsm., Notes Leyden Mus. VI 243 (1884).[1]

Ceylon.[7]
Peradeniya.[6]

Deuteroscopus rubrodactylus, Pagenstecher, Zoologica XXIX 241 (1900).[2]

Kandy.[8]
Galle.[6]

? *Deuterocopus rubrodactylus*, Meyr. T. E. S. 1907. 473 (1908).[3]

India.[7]
Coorg.

Deuterocopus rubrodactylus, Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI, t. B f. C [nec p. 20] (1909).[4]

Deuterocopus ritsemae, Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 21 (1909) [5]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1910. 134-138, t. 44 ff. 11, 12 (1910) [redescr., biol., text fig. 6 (pupa)][6]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913)[7]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 18 (1921).[8]

Biology[6]. Pupa figured[6], on leaf of *Lcea sambueina*.[6]

Pollibetta.[3]
Assam.
Margherita.[6]
Burma.
Mergui.[6]

Java.[1]
S. E. Borneo.[7]
Pulo Laut.[6]
Riam Kiwa.[6]
Tamboia.[6]
Batian.[6]
Bali.[6]
Ternate.[6]
Moluccas.[7]
Halmahera.[6]
N. New Guinea.[7]
Humboldt Bay.[1]
Neu Pommern.
Kinigunang.[2], [6]

socotranus, Rebel 1907.

Deuterocopus socotranus, Rebel, Denkschr. Math. Nat. Klasse K. Akad. Wiss. Wien. LXXI. ii. 85-87, fig. (1907) ♂ ♀; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1910. 124-130, ff. 3 [larva], 4 [pupa], t. 44 f. 8, t. 45 f. 1 [♂ genit.] (1910) [redescr. biol.].[2]

Deuterocopus tengstroemi [nec Zell.], Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 8 (1886) [part.][3]; Meyr., B. J. XVII 134 (1906)[4]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 16-20 (1909)[5]; Lefroy, Ind. Ins. Life, p. 528 (1909).[6]

Deuterocopus viticola, Meyr., B. J. XXI 104-105 (1911) ♂ ♀[7]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913).[8]

Deuterocopus triannulatus, Meyr., Exot. Micr. I. 107-108 (1913) ♂ ♀[9]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 9 (1913)[10].

Deuterocopus socotranus, Meyr., Cat. Pteroph. p. 9 (1913)[11]; Fletcher, Ind.

Ceylon : [8], [12]
Puttalam.[2], [7]
Trincomali.[2]
Hambantota.[2], [7], [12]
Yala.[2]
Madulsima.[2]
India. [12]
Coimbatore.[12]
Ganjam.[2]
Pusa.[12]
Surat.[2], [12]
Burma.
Moulmein.[12]
Minbu.[12]

Sumba.[2], [12]
Tambora.[2], [12]
Amboyna.[2], [12]
New Guinea.
Port Moresby.[2], [9]

Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 16-17 (1921) [=*viticola*].[12]
Biology[2], [12]. Larva descr.[2], [12], on flowers of *Vitis quadrangularis*[2], [7], [12], *V. trifolia*[12]. Pupa descr.[2], [12]
Humboldt Bay.[2]
Queensland. [10], [12]
Townsville.[2], [9]
Sokotra.[1], [2], [11], [12]
E. Africa. [12]
Ibea.[2]
Natal.[12]
Delagoa Bay.[2]
W. Africa.[12]
Gambia.[2]

9. Koremaguia, Hampson 1891.

Koremaguia, Hmp., Ill. Het. VIII 142 (1891); Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 8 (1910) [redescr.].
Type : [*alticola*, Feld.=] *aurantidactyla*, Hmp.

alticola, Felder 1875.

Cnacmidophorus alticola, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep. Het., t. 140 f. 59 (1875) ♀.[1]
Koremaguia aurantidactyla, Hmp., Ill. Het. VIII 142, t. 156 f. 20 (1891).[2]
Koremaguia alticola Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 481 (1908)[3]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 8, tab. f. 9 (1910)[4]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 10 (1913).[5]
India. [5]
Himalaya.[1]
Nilgiris.[2], [5]
Andamans.[3], [5]

10. Heptaloba, Walsingham 1885.

Heptaloba, Wlsm., E. M. M. XXI 175 (1885); Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 15, t. B f. B [neur.] (1909); Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 7 (1910) [redescr.]
Type : *argyriodactyla*, Wlk.

argyriodactyla, Walker 1864.

Platyptilus argyriodactylus, Wlk., Cat. XXX 929-930 (1864) ♂[1]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 600-601 (1926) [type].[2]
Heptaloba argyriodactyla, Wlsm., E. M. M. XXI 175, fig. (1885)[3]; Moore, Lep. Ceylon III 527, t. 209 f. 13 (1887)[1]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 15, t. B f. B
Ceylon. [1], [2], [6], [7]
Kandy.[5]
Haldummulla.
Haputale.
Colombo.

[neur.] (1909)[5]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 7, tab. f. 4 (1910)[6]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 8 (1913).[7]

11. Platyptilia, Hübner 1826.

Platyptilia, Hb., Verz. p. 429 (1826); Wocke, Hein., Kleinschm. Deuts. II ii. 783 (1876) [redescr.]; Snell., Vlind. Ned., Microlep., pp. 1013-1014, f. 451 *a, b* (1882) [redescr.]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 9 (1886) [redescr.]; Meyr., Tr. N. Z. Inst. XVII 127 (1885) [redescr.]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1890. 485 (1890) [redescr.]; Meyr., Handb., p. 432 (1895) [redescr.]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., p. 22 (1895) [redescr.]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V pp. 48, 60 (1896) [redescr.]; Fernald, Pteroph. N. Am., pp. 22-23; t. 2 ff. 1, 2 [neur.] (1898) [redescr.]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 72 (1901); Fernald, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 52, p. 442 (1903); Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 35, 37 (1905); Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 78-83, 86-90, 92-95, 105, 182-219 (1906) [redescr.]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 11, t. B. f. A [neur. *pusillidactyla*] (1909); Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 9 (1910) [redescr.] [part]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 319, f. 94 [neur. *tesseradactyla*]. (1910) [redescr.]; Meyr. ,Cat. Pteroph., p. 10 (1913); Wlsm., Biol. Centr. Am., Het. IV 437 (1915); Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Am. IV 308-313 (1921) [redescr.]; Forbes Lep. N. York, p. 642, f. 402 [neur *cosmodactyla*] (1924) [redescr.]; Meyr. Rev. Handb. p. 450 (1928) [redescr.]; Hudson, Lep. New Zealand, p. 207, t. E ff. 7-9 [*falcatalis*] (1928) [redescr.

Platyptilus, Zeller, Isis XXXV 764-765, 770, 772-788, 866 (1841) [*emend.*];

Type: *gonodactyla*, Schiff.

Herr.-Schäff., Schmett. Eur. V 366 (1855) [redescr.], t. 8 ff. 8-11 (1849); Wlgn., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. III, No. 7, p. 11 (1862) [? 1859] [redescr.]; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 346 (1904) [redescr.].

Amblyptilia, Hb., Verz., p. 430 (1826); Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V pp. 48, 82 (1896) [redescr.]; Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 35 (1905); Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 268-273 (1906) [redescr.]; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 358 (1904) [*Amblyptilus*; redescr.]. Type: *acanthodactyla*, Hb. [Europe].

Cnaemidophorus [praeocc.], Wlgn., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. III, No. 7, p. 10 (1862) [? 1859]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., p. 18 (1896); Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 35 (1905). Type: *rhododactyla*, Schiff.

Cnemidophorus, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII 332 (1865) [*emend.*]; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 343 (1904) [redescr.].

Eucnaemidophorus, Wlgn., Ent. Tidskr. II 96 (1881); Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V pp. 48, 57 (1896) [redescr.]; Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 36 (1905); Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 254-256 (1906) [redescr.]. Type: *rhododactyla*, Schiff.

Mariana, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 160 (1906) Type: *metzneri*, Z. [Europe.]

Fredericina, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 160-161 (1906); Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.]. Type: *calodactyla*, Schiff. [Europe].

Gillmeria, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 219-221 (1906); Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.]. Type: *ochrodactyla*, Schiff. [Europe].

? *Platyptiliodes*, Strand, Arch. f. Naturg. 1912, A. 12, p. 65 (1912). Type: *albisignatula*, Strand [Spanish Guinea].

cacaliæ, Fletcher 1921.

Platyptilia cacaliæ, Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 23, t. 6 [fig. of pupa] (1921) ♂ ♀[1]. Coimbatore.[1]

Larva in flower-heads of *Cacalia coccinea*[1]. Pupa figd.

citropleura, Meyrick 1908.

Platyptilia citropleura, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907 482-483 (1908) ♂ ♀[1]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 15 (1909)[2]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 10 (1913)[3]; Meyr., Ent. Mitt. Suppl. III. 46 (1914)[4]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 18-19, t. 6 [fig., pupa] (1921)[5].
Larva descr.[5], in seed-pods of *Begonia* spp.[5] Pupa descr.[5]

Ceylon.[3]
Maskeliya.[1, 2, 5]
India.[3]
Assam.
Khasis.[1]

Formosa.[4]

direptalis, Walker 1864.

Oxyptilus direptalis, Wlk., Cat. XXX 934 (1864)[1]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 609-611, f. 5 (1926) [type redescr.][2].
Pterophorus acanthodactylus [nec Hb.], Kollar, Hügel's Kaschmir IV. ii. 495 (1844)[3].
Amblyptilus cosmodactylus [nec Hb.], Wlsm., T. E. S. 1881. 277-278 (1881)[1].
Platyptilia direptalis, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 485-486 (1908) [♂ ♀ redescr.][5]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 12 (1909)[6]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 11, tab. f. 10(1910)[7]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 12 (1913)[8]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 21-22, t. 5 ff. 1, 2; t. 6 [fig. pupa] (1921) [biol.][9].
Larva figured[9], on *Teucrium quadrifarium*[9], *Scutellaria discolor*[9]. Pupa figured[9].

Ceylon.[8]
Pattipola.[5]
India.
Palni Hills.[5]
Kodaikanal.
Nilgiris[5] (6000 ft.).
Pusa.[9]
Shillong.[2,7]
Masuri.[3]
Muktesar (Kumaon: 7000 ft.).
Simla.[5]
Dungagali[9] (Hazara: 8000 ft.).

S. Africa.[8]
Cape.[1, 2, 5]
Natal.[2]
Durban.[1]
Spring Vale.[4]
W. Africa.
Congo.[5]*

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* If this record refers to Walker's specimen *b*, it is *Sphenarches caffer* and not *P. direptalis*.

euctimena, Turner 1913.

Platyptilia euctimena, Turner, Proc. R. Soc. Queensl. XXIV 160 (1913) ♂ ♀[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 16 (1913) [2]. — Shillong.

China.[5]
Queensland.[2]
Kuranda.[1]
Brisbane.[1]
Toowoomba.[1]

exaltata, Zeller 1867.

Platyptilus exaltatus, Zell., Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII. 411-412 (1867) ♂ ♀[1].
Platyptilia exaltata, Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, p. 668, No. 4541 (1889) [2]; Wlsm., Swinhoe's Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. II 541 (1900)[3]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 12 (1913)[1].

Assam.[3]
Shillong.
Cherrapunji.
Sikkim.[4]
Darjiling.[1]
Muktesar (Kumaon : 7000 ft.).
Dharmsala.[3]
Simla.[2]
Kukti (N. W. Him.).[3]

forcipata, Zeller 1867.

Pterophorus (*Oedematophorus ?*) *forcipatus*, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII 412-414, t. 2 f. 7 (1867)[1].
Acdematophorus forcipatus, Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, p. 669, No. 4551 (1889)[2].
Platyptilia forcipata, Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 12 (1913)[3].

Sikkim.[2, 3]
Darjiling.[1]

gonodactyla, Schiffermüller 1775.

Alucita gonodactyla, Schiff., Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 320 (1775)[1]; Goeze, Ent. Beytr. III. iv. 177 (1783)[2]; Illiger, Verz. Wien. ii. 130-131 (1801)[3]; Zeller, Isis XXXV 882 (1841)[1].
Alucita diptera, Sulzer, Gesch. Ins., p. 163, t. 23 f. 19 (1776)[5].
Alucita megadactyla, Hb., Samml. Eur. Schmett. Aluc., t. 2 f. 6 (1804)[6].
Platyptilia megadactyla, Hb., Verz., p. 429 (1826)[7].
Alucita trigonodactyla, Hw., Lep. Brit., p. 478 (1811)[8].

India.
Himalaya.[6,9]
Darjiling.[6,7]
Rawalpindi.[6,7]
[? Murree.]

C. Asia.
Ak Chehir.[21]
Altai Mts.[21]
N. Asia.
Uralsk.[71]
Kasakewitsch.[71]
Altai Mts.[38]

Alucita tesseradactyla [nec Linn.], Treits., Schmett. Eur. IX ii 230-232 (1833)[9].

Pterophorus tesseradactylus [nec Linn.], Dup., Lep. France XI 647, t. 313 f. 5 (1838)[10]; Dup., Lep. France, Suppl. IV 500, t. 88 f. 8 (1842)[11].

Alucita tesseradactyla var. *c*, Zett., Ins. Lapp., p. 1012 (1840)[12]; Eversm. Faun. Lep. Volg. Ural., p. 605 (1844)[13].

Pterophorus zetterstedti [part.] Zell., Isis XXXV 777 (1841)[14]; Zeller, Isis p. 300 (1846)[15]; Dup., Cat. Meth. Lep. Eur., p. 381 (1846)[16].

Pterophorus ochrodactylus [nec Schiff.], Sand., Cat. Lep. Auv., p. 203 (1879)[17].

Platyptilia farfara, Gregson, Entom. XVIII 151 (1885)[18]; Tutt, Entom. 169-171, 195-196 (1885)[19].

Platyptilia farfarella [nec Zeller 1841], South, Entom. XVIII 172 (1885)[20].

Platyptilia gonodactyla var. *albidior*, Caradja, Iris XXXIV 80 (1920) ♂ ♀[21].

Pterophorus trigonodactylus, Samouelle, Ent. Comp., p. 409 (1819)[22]; Curtis, Brit. Entom., fo. 161 (1827)[23]; Rennie, Conspectus, pp. 230-231 (1832)[24]; Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust. IV 375 (1835)[25]; Wood, Index Ent. p. 237, t. 51 f. 1644 (1838)[26]; Westw., Brit. Moths II 261, t. 124 f. 4 (1845)[27]; Stainton, Syst. Cat. Brit. Tin. Pter., p. 31 (1849)[28]; Stainton, List. Brit. Anim. B. M. XVI 174 (1854)[29]; Westw., Wood's Index Ent., p. 237, t. 51 f. 1644 (1854)[30]; Stainton, Zool. p. 3064 (1858)[31]; Stt., Manual II 440, fig. (1859)[32]; Peers, Entom. II 38 (1864) [larva][33]; Machin, Entom. XIII 283 (1880)[33a].

Platyptilus trigonodactylus, Jordan, E. M. M. VIII 137-138 (1871)[34].

Asia Minor.[69]
Brussa.[66]
Bithynia.[64]
Europe.[64], [69]
N. Europe.[66]
C. Europe.[66]
Brit. Isds.[66]
Holland.[53]
Belgium.[66]
France.[64], [66]
Italy.[64], [66]
Switzerland.[39], [48], [62], [66], [70], [72].
Austria.[1], [62], [66]
Germany.[62], [66]
Denmark.[66]
Norway.[42], [66]
Latvia.[66]
Russia.[64], [66]

Platyptilia trigonodactyla, South, Entom. XV 31-33, 145, t. 3 ff. 1 [a-c] (1882)[35].

Pterophorus gonodactylus, Herr.-Schäff., Schmett. Eur. V, Pteroph. t. 2 f. 9 (1850)[36]; Zeller, Linn. Ent. VI 330-333 (1852) [redescr.][37]; Led., Verh. z-b. Ges. Wien V 120 (1855)[38]; Frey, Tin. Pteroph. Schweiz, pp. 402-403 (1856) [redescr.][39]; Morris, Brit. Moths IV 290, t. 131 f. 21 (1872)[40].

Platyptilus gonodactylus, Herr.-Schäff., Schmett. Eur. V 368-369 (1855) [redescr.][41]; Wlgn., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. III, No. 7, p. 12 (1862) [? 1859][42]; Jordan, E. M. M. VI 121 (1869)[43]; Nolcken, Lep. Faun. Estl., p. 800 (1871)[44]; Gregson, Entom. VI 426-427 (1873) [larva][45]; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 352-354, t. 414 ff. 1, 1[a] (1904) [redescr.; biol.][46].

Platyptilia gonodactyla, Wocke, Hein., Kleinschm. Deuts. II. ii. 784 (1876) [redescr.][47]; Frey, Lep. Schweiz., p. 428 (1880)[48]; Barrett, E. M. M. XVIII 177 (1882)[49]; Tutt, Entom. XVIII 169-171, 195-196 (1885)[50]; Sorh., Kleinschm. Brand., p. 2 (1886)[51]; Leech, Brit. Pyr., p. 53, t. 16 f. 6 (1886)[52]; Snell., Vlind. Ned., Microlep., pp. 1021-1023 (1882)[53]; Tutt, Entom. XX 211-212 (1887) [larva][54]; Tutt, Entom. XXI 259 (1888)[55]; Tutt, E. M. M. 104-105, 105-107 (1888)[56]; Tutt, Young Nat. X 163 (1889)[57]; Tutt, Young Nat. XI 123 (1890)[58]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1890. 486 (1890)[59]; Meyr., Handb., p. 434 (1895)[60]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., pp. 40-47 (1895)[61]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V 66-68 (1896)[62]; Hofm., Ill. Zeits. Ent. III 135, 152 (1898)[63]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 72, No. 1332 (1901)[64]; Porritt, Buckler's Larvæ IX

347 (1901)[65]; Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 201-219 (1906) [redescr.; biol.]; Meyr., Rec. Ind. Mus. V 217 (1910)[67]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 320, t. 82 f. 56 (1910)[68]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 14 (1913)[69]; Müller-Rutz, Schmett. Schweiz. II 442-443, No. 2021 (1914)[70]; Caradja, Iris XXXIV 80 (1920)[71]; Fletcher, Ent. Rec. XXXIX 35 (1927)[72]; Meyr., Rev. Handb., pp. 452-453 (1928) [redescr.][73].

Biology[53, 56, 62, 66]. Larva descr.[35, 42, 45, 46, 50, 62, 66] on *Tussilago farfara*[35, 42, 46-48, 53, 62, 66, 68], *T. nivea*[66], *T. alba*[66], *Petasites*[62, 68, 70], *Petasites farfara*[45]. Pupa descr.[33, 35, 46, 56, 62, 66].

ignifera, Meyrick 1908.

Platyptilia ignifera, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 481-482 (1908) ♂[1]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 10 (1910)[2]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 10 (1913)[3].

Assam: [3] Khasis.[1]

isocrates, Meyrick 1924.

Platyptilia isocrates, Meyr., Exot. Micr. III 94 (1924) ♂ ♀[1].

Killanmarg[1] (Kashmir; 10,000 ft.).

molopias, Meyrick 1906.*

Platyptilia molopias, Meyr., B. J. XVII 135-136 (1906) ♂ ♀[1]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 12-13, t. A f. 1, t. E f. 4 [larva] (1909)[2]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 11 (1910)[3]; Meyr., Ann. Transv. Mus. II 218 (1911)[4]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 13 (1913)[5]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. p. 38 (1920)[6]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 22, t. 6 [fig. pupa] (1921)[7].

Ceylon. [3, 5, 6] Kandy.[2] Maskeliya.[1, 2, 7] Nuwara Eliya.[2] Pattipola.[2, 7] Haldummulla.[7] Diyatalawa.[2] Madulsima.[2] India. S. India.[5] Dibidi (Coorg).

Platyptilia benitensis, Strand, Arch. Naturg. LXXVIII, A. 12, p. 64 (1912)[8].

Madagascar.

* In view of Meyrick's remark [4] that the African specimens ascribed to *molopias* show constant differences from Indian and Ceylonese examples, it seems doubtful whether the African form is really *molopias*.

Biology[2], [7]. Larva descr.[2], [7], on *Teucrium tomentosum*[2], [7]. Pupa descr.[2], [7]

E. Africa.[5], [6]
Mauritius.
S. Africa.[5]
Natal.
Transvaal.[4]
W. Africa.
Spanish Guinea.[8]

pusillidactyla, Walker 1864.

Oxyptilus pusillidactylus, Wlk., Cat. XXX 933 (1864) ♀[1]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 607-608 (1926) [type redescr.][2].

Platyptilia brevipennis, Zeller, Verh. z-b. Ges. Wien. XXIV 442-443, t. 12 f. 12 (1874) ♂♀[3]; Meyr., Wytsm. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 10 (1910)[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 11 (1913)[5]; Wlsm., Biol. Centr. Am., Het. IV 437 (1915)[6].

Platyptilia tecnidion, Zeller, H. S. E. R. XIII 468-469, t. 6 f. 162 (1877) ♂ ?[7].

Platyptilia hemimetra, Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 18-19 (1886) ♂[8]; Meyr., B. J. XVII 135 (1906)[9].

Platyptilia lantana, Busck, Insec. Inscit. Menstr. II 103-104 (1914)[10]; Wlsm., Biol. Centr. Am., Het. IV 437 (1915)[11].

Platyptilia pusillidactyla, Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1891. 495 (1892)[12]; Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1897. 57 (1897)[13]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 483 (1908) [=*hemimetra*][14]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 13-14, t. A f. 2, t. E ff. 5, 6 (1909) [biol.][15]; Fletcher, Tr. Linn. Soc. (Zool. ii) XIII 313 (1910)[16]; Fletcher, *t. c.* pp. 399-400 (1910)[17]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 13 (1913) [=*tecnidion*=*hemimetra*][18]; Fletcher, S. Ind. Ins., p. 444, f. 321 (1914)[19]; Fletcher, Entl. Note 73 (1916)[20]; Fletcher, Proc. Second Entl. Meeting, p. 39 (1917)[21]; Ramachandra Rao, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. V 280-281, t. 24, t. 34 f. 1 (1920) [biol.][22]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI

Ceylon.[14], [18]
Wherever *Lantana* grows.[15]
Puttalam.[9]
Maturatta.[9]
Kandy.[9]
Maskeliya.[9]
India. [14], [15], [18]
Quilon.
Coimbatore.[23]
Ootacamund.[23]
Coorg.[23]
Bababudins.[23]
Pusa.[23]
Shillong.[23]
Hazaribagh.
Kodaikanal.
Burma.
Maymyo.[23]

Java.[6]
Hongkong.
Fiji.
Hawaiian Isds.[18]
Honolulu.[10], [11], [15]
Peru. [4-6]
Lima.
Payta.[3]
Colombia.[6]
Brazil.
Santarem.
Ceara.[6]
Guiana.[18]
C. America.[10], [11]

19-21, t. 4, t. 6 [fig. pupa] (1921) [biol.][23].

Biology[15, 22, 23]. Larva descr.[15, 22, 23], in flowers of *Lantana camara*[10, 15, 22, 23], *Lantana indica*[22, 23], *Lippia geminata*[22, 23], *Utricularia*. Pupa descr.[15, 22, 23].

Mexico.[6]
Florida.[6]
W. Indies.[14, 15, 18]
Jamaica.[1, 2, 12, 13, 14]
St. Thomas.[7, 12, 13]
St. Croix.[13]
Grenada.[13]
Bermuda Isds.
W. Africa.
Gambia.[6]
S. Africa.
Transvaal
Pretoria.
Réunion.[8, 9, 14, 15, 18]
Seychelles.[18]
Mahé.[15]

rhododactyla, Schiffermüller 1775.

Alucita rhododactyla, Schiff., Wien Verz., p. 146 (1775)[1]; Goeze, Ent. Beytr. III. iv. 177 (1783)[2]; Gmelin, Linn. Syst. Nat. (ed. xiii) I. v. 2615, No. 1299 (1788) [redescr.][3]; Villers, Linn. Ent. Faun. Suec. IV 547 (1789) [redescr.][1]; Illiger, Verz. Schmett. Wien II 130 (1801)[5]; Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett., Aluc., t. 2 f. 8 (1804)[6]; Hb., Raupen IX, Aluc. i, t. 13 ff. 1[a-b] (circ. 1800)[7]; Haworth, Lep. Brit., p. 478 (1811)[8]; Treits., Schmett. Eur. IX ii. 228 (1833) [redescr.][9].

Pterophorus rhododactylus, Fabr., Mantissa Ins. II 258-259, No. 6 (1787) [redescr.][10]; Fabr., Ent. Syst. III. ii. 347, No. 7 (1794) [redescr.][11]; Latr., Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins. XIV 257-258 (1805) [redescr.][12]; Samouelle, Ent. Comp., p. 409 (1819)[13]; Curtis, Brit. Ent., folio 161 (1827)[14]; Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust. IV 375-376, t. 41 f. 3 (1834) [redescr.][15]; Dup., Lep. France XI 644, t. 313 f. 4 (1838) [redescr.][16]; Wood, Index Ent., p. 237,

Kashmir.[66]
Srinagar.

Europe.[61, 64, 66]
C. Europe.[57]
S. Europe.[57]
Sweden.[32, 50]
Norway.[50]
Germany.[10, 32, 50]
Belgium.[50]
S. E. England.[8, 15, 17, 19, 25, 29, 45, 50, 66]
France.[12, 32, 50]
Spain.[50, 63]
Italy.[50]
Sicily.[50]
Austria.[1, 48, 50]
Hungary.[32, 50]
Switzerland.[26, 48, 50, 62]
Bosnia.[50]
Herzegowina.[50]
Bulgaria.[28, 50]
Rumelia.[50]
Rumania.[50]

t. 51 f.1645 (1838)[17]; Zeller, Isis XXXV 772 (1841)[18]; Westw., Brit. Moths II 261, t. 124 ff. 5, 6 [larva], 7 [pupa] (1845) [redescr.][19]; Dup., Cat. Meth. Lep. Eur., p. 381 (1846)[20]; Tengstr., Finl. Fjär., p. 154 (1847)[21]; Richter, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XI 28 (1850) [larva][22]; Zell, Linn. Ent. VI 326 (1852)[23]; Stainton, List Brit. Anim. B. M. XVI 173 (1854)[24]; Westw., Wood's Index Ent., p. 237, t. 51, f. 1645 (1854)[25]; Frey, Tin. Pter. Schweiz., pp. 401-402 (1856) [redescr.][26]; Stainton, Manual II 440 (1859) [redescr.][27]; Lederer, Wien. Ent. Mon. VII 46 (1863)[28]; Morris, Brit. Moths IV 288, t. 131 f. 17 (1872)[29]; Porritt, Entom. VIII 183-184 (1875) [larv. habits][30]; Porritt, E. M. M. XII 88-89 (1875) [larva][31].

Platyptilus rhododactylus, Herr-Schäff., Schmett. Eur. V 366 (1855) [redescr.][32]; Dyar, Jl. N. Y. Ent. Soc. III 21 (1895) [larva].[33]

Cnaemidophorus rhododactylus, Wlgn., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. III, No. 7, pp. 10-11 (1862) (? 1859) [redescr.][34]; Nolcken, Lep. Faun. Estl., p. 799 (1871)[35]; Wocke, Hein. Kleinschm. Deutschl. II. ii. 782-783 (1876) [redescr.][36]; Staudinger, H. S. E. R. XV 423 (1880)[37]; Frey, Lep. Schweiz., pp. 427-428 (1880)[38]; South, Entom. XVIII 275-277, t. 1 ff. 3, 3 [a-d] (1885) [redescr. ; biol.][39]; Sorhagen, Kleinschm. Brand., p. 1 (1886)[40]; Leech, Brit. Pyral., p. 51 (1886)[41]; Tutt, Young Nat. X, pp. 163, 201 (1889)[42]; Tutt, Pter. Brit., pp. 19-22 (1896) [redescr. ; biol.][43].

Cnemidophorus rhododactylus, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII 332 (1867)[44]; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 343-345,

Finland.[57]
Livonia.[57]
N. Africa.
Asia Minor.
Bithynia.[57]
Brussa.[37, 50]
Amasia.[50, 63]
S. Caucasus.[37, 50]
Armenia.[57]
C. Asia.
Ak Chehir.[63]
N. Asia.
E. Siberia.[66]
Kasakewitsch.[63]
Radde.[63]
N. America.[66]
N. Atlantic States.[61]
Missouri.[65]
St. Louis.[50, 59, 67]
Kirkwood.[64]

t. 413 ff. 2, 2 [a-b] (1904) [redescr. ; biol.][45].

Cnoemidophorus rhododactylus, Jordan, E. M. M. VI 120 (1869)[46].

Eucnemidophorus rhododactylus, Wlgn., Ent. Tidskr. II 96 (1881)[47] ; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V 58-60 (1896) [redescr.][48] ; Hofm. Ill. Zeits. Ent. III 129-131, tab. f. 4 [larva] (1898)[49] ; Tutt, Brit. Lep. V. 256-257 (1906) [redescr. ; biol.][50] ; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 319, t. 82 f. 55, Nachtr. t. 10 f. 7 [larva] (1910) [redescr.][51].

Platyptilia rhododactyla, Hb., Verz. p. 429 (1826)[52] ; Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust. IV, App. p. 424 (1835)[53] ; Meyr., T. E. S. 1890. 486 (1890)[54] ; Meyr., Handb., p. 435 (1895) [redescr.][55] ; Dyar, Ent. Rec. XI 39-40, t. 1 f. 4 (1899) [larva][56] ; Rebel, Cat. Lep. Pal. II 72, No. 1325 (1901)[57] ; Porritt, Buckler's Larvæ IX 337, t. 163 f. 2 (1901)[58] ; Murtfeldt, Canad. Entom. XXXVI 334-335 (1904) [biol.][59] ; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 10 (1910)[60] ; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 11 (1913)[61] ; Müller-Rutz, Schmett. Schweiz. II 442, No. 2020 (1914)[62] ; Caradja, Iris XXXIV 79 (1920)[63] ; Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Am. IV 313-314, t. 43 f. 3 (1921) [redescr.][64] ; Forbes, Lep. N. York, p. 644 (1924) [redescr.][65] ; Meyr., Rev. Handb., p. 451 (1928) [redescr.][66].

Biology[31], [43], [45], [48], [50], [59]. Larva[7], [9], [22], [31], [33], [43], [45], [48], [49], [50], [51], [56], [59], [64], [65], [66], *Rosa canina*[1], [9], [31], [43], [45], [50], *R. centifolia*[9], [50], Garden Roses[22], in flower-buds, leaf-buds, on young shoots. Pupa[7], [9], [31], [43], [45], [48], [50], [51], [59], [64].

sythoffi, Snellen 1903.

Platyptilia (*Amblyptilia*) *sythoffi*, Snellen, Tijds. Ent. XLVI 54-56, t. 5 ff. 15, 16 (1903)[1].

Platyptilia taprobanes [nec Felder], Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 482 (1908)[2]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 14 (1909)[3]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph. p. 10 (1913)[4]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 19, t. 3 f. 1 [larva], t. 6 [fig. pupa] (1921)[5].

Biology[5]. Larva[5], on *Scutellaria discolor*[5]. Pupa[5].

Ceylon.[4]
Maskeliya.[2,3]
Pattipola.[2, 3]
Nuwara Eliya.[3]
Madulsima.[2, 3]
Peradeniya.[2, 3]
India.[4]
Palnis.[2]
Shevaroys.[5]
Coimbatore.[5]
Pusa.[5]
Khasis.[2]
Shillong.[5]
Cherrapunji.

Java.[1]
Preanger[1]
(W. Java : 5000 ft.).

taprobanes, Felder 1875.

Amblyptilia taprobanes, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep. Het., t. 140 f. 54 (1875) ♂[1]; Moore, Lep. Ceylon III 527 (1887)[2]; Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, p. 668, No. 4540 (1889)[3].

Platyptilia brachymorpha, Meyr., T. E. S. 1888. 240-241 (1888) ♂ ?[4].

Amblyptilia seeboldi, Hofmann, Iris XI 33-34 (1898) ⊙[5]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 73, No. 1340 (1901) [*Platyptilia*][6].

Platyptilia brachymorpha, Meyr. B. J. XVII 135 (1906)[7]; Wlsm., Faun. Hawaii. I 474 (1907) [redescr.][8]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 483 (1908) [=*seeboldi*][9]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 12, t. A f. 3 (1909)[10]; Lefroy, Ind. Ins. Life, p. 528 (1909)[11]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 10 (1910)[12]; Fletcher, Tr. Linn. Soc. (Zool. ii) XIII 401 (1910)[13]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 11 (1913) [=*seeboldi*][14]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 21, t. 3 f. 2,

Ceylon.[1-3, 14, 15]
Low-country.[10]
Puttalam.[10]
Galle.[10]
Trincomali.[10]
Dambulla.[10]
Madulsima.[10]
Arawa.[10]
Alutnuwara.[10]
Mankulam.[10]
Anuradhapura.[10]
Kegalle.[10, 15]
Haldummulla.[10]
India.[9, 10, 14]
Kod ikanal.
Sidapur (Coorg).[15]
Pollibetta.[15]
Chakradharpur.[15]
Pusa.[15]
Burma.
Pyinmana.[15]

t. 6 [fig. pupa] (1921)[15]; Meyr., Entom. LIV 275 (1921) [=*crenulata*][16]; Meyr., Entl. News XXXIII 213 (1922) [=*crenulata*][17]; Meyr., Ark. Zool. XIV, No. 15, p. 1 (1922)[18].

Platyptilia crenulata, Barnes and McDunnough, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Am. II 185, t. 3 f. 8 (1913) ♂[19]; Grossbeck, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H. XXXVII 135 (1917)[20]; Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV 316, t. 41 f. 15, t. 50 f. 5 (1921) [redescr.][21].

Platyptilia acanthodactyla var. *phocnicodactyla*, Chrétien, Ann. S. E. Fr. LXXXIV 295 (1915) ⊙[22].

Platyptilia terlizzii, Turati, Ann. Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. Milano LXV 67-68, f. 28 (1926) ⊙ [? ♂][23].

Biology[15]. Larva descr.[15], on flowers of *Celsia coromandeliana* ([11], [15]), boring fruits of *Limnophila heterophylla*, in seeds of *Pentstemon*, in unripe fruits of *Veronica Anagallis*. Pupa descr[15].

Queensland.
Bellenden Ker.[18]
Hawaiian Isds.[1], [9], [10], [11], [15]
Oahu.[8]
Hawaii.[8]
Florida.[19], [21]
Arizona.[21]
S. California.[21]
Brazil.
Algeria.
Gafsa.[22]
Cyrenaica.
Derna.[23]
Cyprus.
Syria.[6], [10], [14], [15]
Akbes.[5]
S. Africa.[9], [10], [14], [15]
Mauritius.[14]
Aldabra.[13], [15]

12. Stenoptilia, Hübner 1826.

Stenoptilia, Hb., Verz. p. 430 (1826); Meyr. T. E. S. 1890. 487, t. 15 ff. 4, 12 [neur. *pterodactyla*] (1890) [redescr.]; Meyr., Handb., p. 440, fig. [neur. *pterodactyla*] (1895) [redescr.]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V 48, 92-97 (1896) [redescr.]; Fernald, Pteroph. N. Amer., p. 57 (1898) [part]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 76 (1901); Fernald, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 52, p. 447 (1903); Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 35 (1905); Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 360-361 (1906); Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 10 (1909); Meyr., Wytsm. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 18 (1910) [redescr.]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 321, f. 95 [neur.

Type : *pterodactyla*, Linn. [Europe ; Asia Minor ; C. Asia ; N. America].

coprodactyla] (1910) [redescr.] ; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 28 (1913) ; Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV 349-350 (1921) [redescr.] ; Forbes, Lep. N. York, p. 646, f. 403 (1924) [redescr.] ; Lindsey, Denison Univ. Bull. XX 192, t. 20 f. 9 [neur. *pterodactyla*] (1924) ; Meyr., Rev. Handb., p. 459, fig. [neur. *pterodactyla*] (1928) [redescr.] ; Hudson, New Zeal. Lep., p. 210 (1928) [redescr.].

Mimaeseoptilus, Wallengren, K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. III, No. 7, p. 17 (1862) [? 1859] ; Jordan, E. M. M. VI 123 (1869) [redescr.] ; Wocke, Hein. Kleinschm. Deutschl. II. ii. 793 (1876) [redescr.] ; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., p. 84 (1896). Type : *pterodactyla*, Linn.

Mimeseoptilus, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII 332, 337 (1867) [emend.] ; Wlsm., Pteroph. Calif. Oregon, p. 32 (1880) ; Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 11 (1886) [redescr.].

Mimaesioptilus, Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 373 (1904) [redescr.].

Doxosteres, Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 10-11 (1886). Type : [*zophodactyla*, Dup.=] *canalis*, Wlk.

Adkinia, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V. 318-319 (1906) ; Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.]. Type : *bipunctidactyla*, Scop.

[Europe ; Asia Minor ; Persia ; Siberia].

petraea, Meyr. 1908.

Stenoptilia petraea, Meyr. T. E. S. 1907. 504 (1908) ♂[1] ; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI. 11 (1909)[2] ; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 29 (1913)[3] ; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. pp. 43-44 (1920)[4].

Ceylon.[3], [4]
Diyatalawa.[2]
S. India.[3], [4]
Palnis (6000 ft.).[1]
Kodaikanal.
Nilgiris (6000 ft.).[1]

Brit. E. Africa (6400 ft.).[1]
Nairobi,[4]

zophodactyla, Duponchel 1838.

Pterophorus zophodactylus, Dup., Lep. France XI 668, t. 314 f. 4 (1838)[1]; Dup., Cat. Meth. Lep. Eur., p. 382 (1846)[2]; Zeller, Linn. Ent. VI 365 (1852) [perhaps=*loewii*][3]; Gregson, Entom. IV 350 (1869) [larva][4]; Morris, Brit. Moths IV 294-295, t. 132 f. 8 (1872)[5]; Porritt, E. M. M. XX 228 (1884) [larva][6].

Mimaeseoptilus zophodactylus, Wocke, Cat. Lep. Pal., p. 343, No. 3153 (1871) [=*loewii*][7]; Wocke, Hein, Kleinschm. Deutschl. II ii. 795 (1876) [redescr.][8]; Frey, Lep. Schweiz., p. 430 (1880)[9]; Barrett, E. M. M. XVIII 180 (1882) [=*loewii*][10]; South, Entom. XXII 35 (1889) [redescr.; larva;=*loewii*][11]; Tutt, Entom. XXII 104 (1889) [biol.][12]; Tutt, Young Nat. X. 165 (1889)[13]; Tutt, Brit. Nat. II pp. 111, 157 (1892)[14]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., pp. 93-100 (1896) [biol.;=*loewii*=*hodgkinsoni*][15].

Mimeseoptilus zophodactylus, Leech, Brit. Pyral., p. 60, t. 17 f. 6 (1886) [larva][16].

Mimaesioptilus zophodactylus, Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 377-380, t. 416 f. 1 (1904) [biol.][17].

Pterophorus loewii, Zeller, Isis XL 38-39 (1847)♂[18]; Zell., Isis XL 904 (1847) [redescr.][19]; Zell., Linn. Ent. VI 364-365 (1852) ♂♀[20]; Herr.-Schäff., Schmett. Eur. V (1855) [redescr.][21]; Stainton, Ent. Annual 1858, p. 98[22]; Stt., Manual II 442 (1859) [redescr.][23]; Stt., Ent. Annual 1860, p. 143[24]; Schmid, Berl. Ent. Zeits. VIII 65 (1864)[25]; de Graaf, Tijds. Ent. XI 79-81, t. 2 f. 5 (1868)[26]; Snell., Vlind. Ned., Microlep., pp. 1043-1044 (1882) [redescr.][27].

Ceylon.[47, 53, 59]
Hakgala.[48]
Diyatalawa.[48]
Madulsima.[48]
Lunugala.
India.[46, 47, 52, 53, 59]
Ootacamund.[55]
Bababudin Hills.[55]
Pusa.[55]
Khasi Hills.
Shillong.
Cherrapunji.[55]
Peshawar.[55]
Hangu.[55]
Parachinar.[55]
Abbottabad.[55]
Kashmir.[55]
Srinagar.

Europe.[46, 53]
France.[1, 40]
Brit. Isds.[40, 59]
Holland.[26, 27, 40]
Germany.[8, 40, 43]
Switzerland.[8, 9, 40, 43, 54, 58]
Italy.[20]
Sicily.[19, 40]
Spain.[40]
Asia Minor:[40, 44, 53]
Rhodes.[18, 20, 40]
Syria.[40]
Armenia.[44]
S. Africa.[52, 53, 59]
Transvaal.[49]
Cape Colony.[50]
Tonkin.
Australia.[31, 46, 52, 53, 59]
Queensland.[33, 57]
N. S. Wales.[33]
Sydney.[31]

Mimaeseoptilus loewii, Jordan, E. M. M. VI pp. 123, 125 (1869)[28]; Porritt, Buckler's Larvæ IX 358 (1901)[29].

Pterophorus nyctidactylus, Kollar MS. [non-descr.; quoted by Herrich-Schäffer (Schmett. Eur. V 375 : 1855) under *loewii* as "*nyctidactylus*, Kollar," but is apparently a MS. name, as it does not occur in Kollar's *Verz. der Oestreich. Schmett.*][30].

Pterophorus canalis, Wlk., Cat. XXX 944 (1864) ♂♀[31]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 623 (1926) [type][32].

Doxosteres canalis, Meyr., T. E. S. 1885. 425 (1885) ♂♀[33]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 10-11 (1886)[34].

Mimeseoptilus semicostatus, Zeller, Verz. z.-b. Ges. Wien XXIII 323-324 (1873) ♂[35].

Stenoptilia semicostata, Fernald, Smith's List Lep. Bor. Amer., p. 87, No. 4565 (1891)[36]; Fern., Pteroph. N. Amer., p. 60 (1898)[37]; Fern., U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 52, p. 447, No. 4995 (1903)[38]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 30 (1913)[39].

Adkinia zophodactylus, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 319-334 (1906) [biol.][40].

Stenoptilia zophodactyla, Meyr., T. E. S. 1890, 487 (1890)[41]; Meyr., Handb., p. 440 (1895) [redescr.][42]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V 105-106 (1896) [redescr.; biol.][43]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 76, No. 1405 (1901)[44]; Lambillion, Rev. Mens. Soc. Ent. Namur 1904, pp. 50 *et seq.* (1904)[45]; Meyr., E. M. M. XLIII 146 (1907) [=*canalis*][46]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 504-505 (1908)[47]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 10-11, t. E. f. 3 [larva] (1909) [biol.][48]; Meyr., Ann. Transv. Mus. II 4 (1910)[49]; Meyr., Ann. S. Afr. Mus. V 411 (1910)[50]; Spuler, Schmett.

S. Australia.[33]
New Zealand.[53, 59]
Wellington.[52, 60]
Christchurch.[60]
N. America.[59]
U. S. America.
Texas.[35, 37-39]
California.[56]
Florida.[56]
S. America.[52, 53, 59]
Argentina.
Parana.[47]

Eur. II 322 (1910) [redescr. ; biol.][51] ; Meyr., Trans. N. Z. Inst. XLIV 120 (1912)[52] ; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 29 (1913) [=*loewii=canalis*][53] ; Müller-Rutz., Schmett. Schweiz. II 445, No. 2031 (1914)[54] ; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 24-25 (1921)[55] ; Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV 354-356, t. 42 f. 16, t. 49 f. 15 (1921) [redescr. ; biol. ;= *loewii=canalis=semicostatus*][56] ; Meyr., Ark. Zool. XIV, No. 15, p. 1 (1922)[57] ; Müller-Rutz, Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. XIII 234 (1922)[58] ; Meyr., Rev. Handb., pp. 459-460 (1928) [redescr. ; biol.][59] ; Hudson, New Zeal. Lep., p. 211, t. 23, f. 12 (1928)[60].

Biology[6], [12], [15], [17], [40], [43], [48], [51], [56], [59]. Larva[4], [6], [11], [13], [15], [16], [17], [26], [29], [40], [42], [43], [48], [51], [56], [59] on flowers of *Erythræa centaurium*[4], [6], [8], [9], [11], [12], [15], [17], [26], [27], [40], [43], *E. pulchella*[17], [40], *E. littoralis*[26], [27], [40], *E. venusta*[56] *Gentiana germanica*[40], [43], *Chlora perfoliata*[11], [17], [40], *Sopubia trifida*[47], [48].

Pupa descr.[4], [6], [15], [17], [40], [43], [48].

13. Exelastis, Meyrick 1907.

Exelastis, Meyr., B. J. XVII 730 (1907) ; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 32-33, t. C. f. F. [neur. *phlyctaenias*] (1909) ; Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV 347-348, t. 48 f. 8[a] [neur. *cervinicolor*] (1921). Type : *atomosa*, Wlsm.

Marasmarcha [part], Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 17 (1910) ; Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Am. IV 348, t. 48 f. 8 [neur. *pumilio*] (1921) ; Forbes, Lep. N. York, p. 646 (1924).

atomosa, Walsingham 1885.

Aciptilia atomosa, Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1885. 885 (1885)[1].

? *Pterophorus congrualis* [nec Wlk.], Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1884, 526 (1884)[2].

? *Pterophorus ischnodactylus* [nec Tr.], Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, p. 669, No. 4546 (1889)[3].

Pterophorus atomosus, Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, p. 668, No. 4543 (1889)[4].

Exelastis parasita, Lefroy, Ind. Ins. Pests, pp. 140-142, ff. 157-160 (1906) [biol.][5].

Alucita ebalensis, Rebel, Denkschr. Math-nat. Klasse K. Akad. Wiss. Wien LXXI. ii. 84 (1907)♂[6].

Exclastis atomosa, Lefroy, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. I 219, ff. 67, 68 (1907)[7]; Meyr., B. J. XVII 730 (1907)[8]; Lefroy, Ind. Ins. Life, p. 527, t. 53 (1909)[9].

Marasmarcha atomosa, Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 18 (1910)[10]; Meyr., Ann. Transv. Mus. II 220 (1911)[11]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 27 (1913)[12]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. p. 42 (1920)[13].

Exclastis atomosa, Woodhouse, Crop Pest Handb. Behar & Orissa, p. [39], t. 17 (1914)[14]; Fletcher, S. Ind. Ins., pp. 444-445, t. 38 (1914)[15]; Fletcher, Proc. Second Entl. Meeting, pp. 44, 56 (1917)[16]; Fletcher, Proc. Third Entl. Meeting, p. 137 (1920)[17]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 26-28, t. 7 (1921) [biol.][18].

Biology.[5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 18]. Larva descr. [5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 18] on *Cajanus indicus*.[5, 7, 9, 16, 17, 18], *Dolichos lablab*.[5, 7, 9, 16, 17, 18]. Pupa descr.[5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 18].

Ceylon [?].[12, 13]
Peradeniya.
[Meyr. Coll.;? ex. Pusa.]

India.[12, 13]
Throughout Plains.
Bombay.[1]
Poona.
Karachi.[2, 3]
Bhopal.
Hoshangabad.
Bilaspur, C. P.
Baroda.
Bellary distr.
Coimbatore.
Pusa.
Abbottabad.
Peshawar.
Khasis.
Nilgiris.
N. Kanara.

Aden.[6]
E. Africa.
Kilimandjaro [13] (2500 ft.)
S. Africa.[13]
Natal.
Transvaal.
Moluccas.[12]
New Guinea.[12, 13]
Little Kei Isd.

crepuscularis, Meyrick 1910.

Pteropherus crepuscularis, Meyr., Ann. Transv. Mus. II 4, t. 2 f. 2 (1910)♂[1]. — Shillong.[4]

Marasmarcha crepuscularis, Meyr., Ann. Transv. Mus. II 219 (1911)[2]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 27 (1913)[3] — Transvaal.[3] Warmberg.[1] Pretoria. Barberton.

Exelastis pumilio [nec Zeller], Fletcher, Sci. Rept. Agric. Res. Inst. Pusa 1920-1921, p. 46, t. 5 f. 1 *A-C* [larva, pupa, imago] (1921).[4] — N. Australia.

phlyctaenias, Meyrick 1911.

Marasmarcha phlyctaenias, Meyr., B. J. XXI 106 (1911)♂♀[1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 27 (1913)[2]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. p. 43 (1920)[3]. — Ceylon.[2] Puttalam.[1] Trincomali.[1], [5] Colombo.[4] Kegalle.[4] Haldummulla.[4] Anuradhapura.[5] Galle.[5] Weligama.[5] Undugoda.[5] Madulsima.[5]

Exelastis phlyctaenias, Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 26 (1921)[4]. — S. India.[2] N. Coorg.[1]

Exelastis atomosa [nec Wlsm.], Fletcher, Spol. Zeyl. VI 33, t. A f. 11, t. C f. F [neur.] (1909)[5]. — E. Africa. Kilimandjaro.[3] (3000 feet).

Larva perhaps on flowers of *Anacardium occidentale*[5].

pumilio, Zeller 1873.

Mimescoptilus pumilio, Zeller, Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien XXIII 324 (1873)♂[1]. — Ceylon.[6] Throughout to 2000 feet.[16]

Marasmarcha liophanes, Meyr., T. E. S., 1886. 19 (1886)♀[2]; Meyr., B. J. XVII 136 (1906)[3]; Meyr., B. J. XVII 730 (1907)[4]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 18, tab. f. 15 (1910)[5]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 27 (1913) [=*griscodactylus*][6]; Meyr., Ent. Mitteil., Suppl. III 47 (1914)[7]. — India.[6], [19] Coimbatore.[18] Coorg.[18] Cuttack.[18] Hoshangabad.[18] Palamau.[18] Pusa.[18]

Stenoptilia ? pumilio, Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1891. 495 (1892)[8]; Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1897. 58 (1897)[9].

Mimoeseoptilus gilvidorsis [nec Zeller], Hedemann, Stett. Ent. Ztg. LVII 8-9 (1896) [part][10].

Stenoptilia pumilio, Fernald, Smith's List Lep. Bor. Amer., p. 87, No. 4566 (1891)[11]; Fern., Pteroph. N. Amer., p. 58 (1898) [redescr.][12]; Fern., U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 52, p. 447, No. 4991 (1903)[13]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 28 (1913)[11].

Leioptilus ? griseodactylus, Pagenstecher, Zoologica XXIX 240 (1900)[15].

Exclastis liophanes, Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 33-34, t. A f. 12 (1909)[16]; Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc. (Zool. ii) XIII 403 (1910)[17]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 26 (1921) [part][18].

Marasmarcha pumilio, Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV 348-349, t. 42, f. 7, t. 49 f. 13, t. 48 f. 8 [neur.] (1921) [redescr.;=*liophanes*][19]; Forbes, Lep. N. York, p. 646 (1924) [redescr.][20]; Meyr., Ins. Samoa III 69 (1927)[21]; Meyr., T. E. S. LXXVI 491 (1929)[22].

Larva on *Oxalis*[18], *? Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*[19], *Desmodium* sp.*, *Alysicarpus vaginalis**.

Lumding (Assam).[18]
Andaman Isds.
Burma.
Lashio.[18]
Tatkon.[18]
Myitkyina.[18]

China.[6], [18]
Formosa.[7]
Borneo.[5], [6]
Sarawak.
Bismarck Isds.[6], [15]
New Hebrides.[21]
Fiji.[21]
Samoa.[21]
Austral Isds.[22]
Society Isds.[22]
Marquesas.[22]
N. America.
Texas.[1], [12], [13], [14], [19]
Missouri.[19], [20]
Florida.[19]
S. Carolina.[19]
New Jersey.[19], [20]
W. Indies.
St. Vincent.[8]
Jamaica.[9]
St. Croix.[10]
Grenada.[9]
Barbados.[18]
Africa.[19]
S. Africa.[21]
Natal.[18]
Madagascar.[21]
Réunion.[2], [6]
Seychelles.[6], [17]
Mahé.[16]

* Specimens bred from larvæ on *Desmodium* and *Alysicarpus vaginalis* at Pusa are perhaps not *pumilio*.

ALUCITINAE.

24. Oidæmatophorus, Wallengren 1862.

Oidaematophorus, Wlgn., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. III, No. 7, p. 19 (1862) [? 1859]; Jordan, E. M. M. VI 125 (1869) [redescr.]; Wocke, Hein. Kleinschm. Deutschl. II. ii. 799 (1876) [redescr.]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., p. 103 (1896); Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 35 (1905); Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV 374-380 (1921) [redescr.]; Forbes, Lep. N. York, p. 647, f. 400 (1924) [redescr.]

Type: *lithodactylus*, Tr. [Europe].

Oedematophorus, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII pp. 331, 337 (1867) [emend.]; Wlsm., Pteroph. Calif. Oregon, p. 34 (1880); Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 10 (1886); Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V pp. 49, 148-151 (1896) [redescr.]; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 382 (1904) [redescr.].

Pterophorus [nec Geoffroy], Wlgn., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. III, No. 7. p. 20 (1862) [?1859]; Jordan, E. M. M. VI 149 (1869) [redescr.]; Wlsm., Pteroph. Calif. Oregon, p. 39 (1880); Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 10 (1886) [redescr.]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V pp. 49, 155-157 (1896) [redescr.]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., p. 110 (1896); Wlsm. and Durrant, E. M. M. XXXIII 42 (1897); Fernald, Pteroph. N. Amer., p. 39 (1898); Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 75 (1901); Fernald, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 52, p. 444 (1903); Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 384 (1904) [redescr.]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 15 (1910) [redescr.]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 325, f. 101 [neur. *lithodactylus*] (1910) [redescr.]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 21 (1913);

Type: *monodactylus*, L.

Wlsm., Biol. Centr. Amer., Het. IV 439-440 (1915) [bibliogr.]; Meyr., Rev. Handb., p. 456 (1928) [redescr.].

Leioptilus, Wlgn., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. III, No. 7, p. 21 (1862) [?1859]; Zeller, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII pp. 331, 338 (1867) [redescr.]; Jordan, E. M. M. VI 149-150 (1869) [redescr.]; Wocke, Hein. Kleinschm. Deutschl. II ii. 802 (1876) [redescr.]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V pp. 49, 160-164 (1896) [redescr.]; Tutt., Pteroph. Brit., p. 114 (1896); Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 387 (1904) [redescr.]; Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 96 (1906) [type fixation]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 326, f. 102 [neur. *carphodactylus*] (1910) [redescr.], — Type : *tephradactylus*, Hb. [Europe].

Lioptilus, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII 331 (1867) [emend.]; Wlsm., Pteroph. Calif. Oregon, p. 41 (1880).

Alucita [nec Linn.], Meyr., T. E. S. 1890. 487-488 (1890) ; Meyr., Handb., p. 438 (1895) [redescr.], — Type : *monodactyla*, L.

Ovendenia, Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.],

Hellinsia, Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.],

Emmelina, Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.],

harpactes, Meyrick 1908.

Pterophorus harpactes, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 495 (1908)♂[1]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 15 (1910)[2]; Meyr., Cat., Pteroph., p. 22 (1913)[3]. — Assam.[3] Khasis.[1]

lienigianus, Zeller 1852.

Pterophorus lienigianus, Zeller, Linn. Ent. VI 380-381 (1852)♂♀[1]; Herr.-Schäff., Schmett. Eur. V 379-380 (1855) [redescr.][2]; de Graaf, Tijds. Ent. II 50 (1859)[3]; Stainton, Manual — Ceylon.[10, 14, 16, 19, 24] Anuradhapura.[11] Galle.[11] Trincomali.[11] Maskeliya.[11]

II 443 (1859) [redescr.][1]; Schleich, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXIX 392 (1868) [larva][5]; Morris, Brit. Moths IV 298-299, t. 132 f. 16 (1872)[6]; Snellen, Vlind. Ned., Microlep., pp. 1045-1046, f. 470 [palpus] (1882) [redescr.][7]; Leech, Brit. Pyral. Pter., p. 63, t. 17 f. 10 (1886)[8]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 75, No. 1389 (1901)[9]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 497 (1908) [=*serindibanus*][10]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 34-35 (1909)[11]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 15 (1910)[12]; Meyr., Ann. Transv. Mus. II 221 (1911)[13]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 22 (1913) [=*victorianus*][14]; Fletcher, S. Ind. Ins., p. 445, f. 322 (1914)[15]; Wlsm., Biol. Centr. Amer., Het. IV 443 (1915)[16]; Fletcher, Proc. Second Entl. Meeting, p. 288 (1917)[17]; Fletcher, Proc. Third Entl. Meeting I 137 (1920)[18]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. pp. 41-42 (1920)[19]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 29 (1921)[20]; Meyr., Entom. LIV 276 (1921) [=*linus*][21]; Meyr., Ark. Zool. XIV, No. 15, p. 1 (1922)[22]; Meyr., Entl. News XXXIII 213 (1922) [=*linus*][23]; Meyr., Rev. Handb., p. 457 (1928) [redescr.][24].

Leioptilus lienigianus, Wocke, Hein. Kleinschm. Deutschl. II ii. 802-803 (1876) [redescr.][25]; South, Entom. XV 105, t. 2 f. 3 (1882) [larva; pupa][26]; Sheldon, Entom. XXI 113 (1888)[27]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., pp. 117-121 (1896) [redescr.; biol.][28]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V 171-172 (1896) [redescr.][29]; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 388-390, t. 416 ff. 5, 5[a] (1904) [redescr.; biol.][30]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 327, Nachtr. t. 10 f. 13 [larva] (1910) [redescr.][31].

Pundaluoya.[11]
Pattipola.[11]
Nuwara Eliya.[11]
Madulsima.[11]
India.[10, 11, 16, 19, 24]
Coimbatore.[20]
Gooty.
N. Kanara.
Godavari Dist.[20]
Pusa.
Peshawar.[20]
Shillong.
Burma : Maymyo.[20]

China.[24]
Japan.
Nagasaki.[16]
Korea.
Gensan.[16]
Siberia.
Kasakewitsch.[13]
Europe.[16, 19]
C. Europe.[9, 14, 24, 34]
S. England.[1, 6, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34]
Holland.[3, 7]
Livonia.[1, 2, 9]
Silesia.[1, 2]
Germany.[25, 29]
Austria.[2, 29]
Styria.[1]
Italy.[1, 2, 9]
Africa.[19, 14]
W. Africa.[14]
Kamerun.[42]
S. Africa.[14]
Transvaal.[13]
Brit. E. Africa.
Rurunga.[19] (4700 feet)
Mauritius.
N. America.[19, 24]
Arizona.[16]

Pterophorus (Leioptilus) lienigianus, Barrett, E. M. M. VIII 156-158 (1871) [larva , biol.][32].

Alucita lienigiana, Meyr., T. E. S. 1890. 488 (1890)[33]; Meyr., Handb., p. 439 (1895) [redescr.][34].

Pterophorus melinodactylus, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. V, Pteroph. t. 6 f. 33 (1853)[35].

Pterophorus scarodactyla [nec Hb.], Becker, Ann. S. E. Belg. V. 56-57, t. 2 ff. 3, 3 [a-c] (1861) [biol.][32].

Leioptilus serindibanus, Wlsm., Moore's Lep. Ceylon III 527, t. 209 f. 14 (1887)[37]; Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, p. 669, No. 4552 (1889)[38].

Pterophorus sericeodactylus, Pagenstecher, Zoologica XXIX 240 (1900)[39].

Ovendenia septodactyla [nec Treits.], Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII. 37 (1905)[10]; Tutt, Brit. Lep. V, pp. 77-82, 84-85, 87-90, 93-94, 97, 99, 101, 111, 118, 153, 253, 264, 285, 386, 395-396, 398, 409, 484-485, 487-488 (1906) [redescr.; biol.][11].

Pterophorus victorianus, Strand, Arch. Naturg. LXXVIII. A 12., p. 130 (1913)[12].

Pterophorus lienigianus var. *eatharodactylus*, Caradja, Iris XXXIV 86 (1920)[13].

Oidæmatophorus linus, Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV 409-410, t. 47 f. 2, t. 52 f. 9 (1921)♂♀[41].

Biology.[5, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36]. Larva descr.[5, 7, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36] on *Artemisia*[24], *A. vulgaris* [5, 6, 7, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32], *A. campestris*[36], *A. maritima*[6], *Chrysanthemum*[24], *Pluchea*[24], *Solanum*[24], *S. melongena*,[15, 17, 18, 20], "*Khagra*" (*Xanthium strumarium*)[20]. Pupa descr.[26, 28, 29, 30]

Ohio.[14]
Pennsylvania.[14]
New Hampshire.[41]
Maryland.[14]
Massachusetts.[41]
Mexico.[16]
C. America.[19]
Guatemala.[16]
S. America.[23, 24]
Bermuda.[24]
Queensland.
Cedar Creek.[22]
Bismarck Isds.[24, 39]

monodactylus, Linnæus 1758.

Phalaena Alucita monodactyla, Linn., Syst., Nat. (ed. X) I. 542 (1758)[1]; Linn., Faun. Suec., p. 370, No. 1452 (1761)[2]; Linn., Syst. Nat. (ed. XII) I. ii. 899, No. 453 (1767) [redescr.][3]; Vill., Linn. Ent. Faun. Suec. II 530-531, No. 1083 (1789) [redescr.; larva, pupa][4]; Gmelin, Linn. Syst. Nat. (ed. XIII) I. v. 2615, No. 453 (1790) [redescr.][5].

Pterophorus ["Le pterophore brun"], Geoffroy, Hist. abrégée des Insectes II 92 (1762)[6].

Pterophorus monodactylus, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 671, No. 1 (1775) [redescr.][7]; Fb., Spec. Ins. II 310, No. 1 (1781) [redescr.][8]; Fb., Mantissa Ins. II 258, No. 1 (1787) [redescr.][9]; Fb., Ent. Syst. III. ii. 345, No. 1 (1794) [redescr.][10]; Wlgn., K. Svensk. .Vet. Akad. Handl. III, No. 7, pp. 20-21 (1862) [redescr.][11]; Zell., Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII 338 (1867)[12]; Zell., Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien. XXIII 326 (1873)[13]; Zell., Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien XXV 355-356 (1875)[14]; Wocke, Hein. Kleinschm. Deutschl. II. ii. 801-802 (1876) [redescr.][15]; :Wlsm., Pter. Calif. Oregon, pp. 39-41, t. 2 f. 16, t. 3 f. 1 (1880)[16]; Snell., Vlind. Ned., Microlep. pp. 1048-1050 (1882) [redescr.][17]; South, Entom. XVIII 277-279, t. 1 ff. 4, 4^{a-c} (1885) [redescr.; biol.][18]; Leech, Brit. Pyr. Pter., t. 17 f. 10 (1886)[19]; Alph., Rom. Mem. Lep. V. 231 (1889)[20]; Holt-White, Butts. Moths Tenerife, p. 95 (1890)[21]; Rebel, Ann. Hofmus. Wien. VII. 263, 282 No. 38 (1892)[22]; Rebel, Ann. Hofmus. Wien. IX. 16, 81 No. 140 (1894)[23]; Rebel, Ann. Hofmus. Wien XI pp. 115, 146

Kashmir.[39, 11]
  Srinagar.
Hazara.
Parachinar.[42]
Masuri.[57]

Japan.[39]
Siberia.[41]
W. Thian Shan.[37]
C. Asia.[36]
N. Persia.[27]
Turkestan.[27]
Armenia.[27]
Asia Minor.[27, 39]
Europe.[27, 32, 36, 39, 11]
Russia.[59]
Sweden.[2, 11, 59]
Germany.[15, 25]
Austria.[25]
Switzerland.[25, 63]
France.[59]
Holland.[17]
Brit. Isds.[26, 44, 59]
Sicily.[59]
Madeira Isds.[27, 73]
Canary Isds.[21-24, 27, 31-32]
N. Africa.[27, 32, 36, 39, 44]
Algeria.[39]
Tunis.[39]
Cyrenaica.[43]
Egypt.
  Alexandria.[74]
  Cairo.[35]
E. Africa.[44]
Kenya [41](7000 ft.)
N. America.[27, 32, 36, 44]
  Atlantic States.[82]
  Massachusetts.[11]
  Maine.[28]
  Ohio.[13]
  Texas.[13]

No. 153 (1896)[24]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V 157-160 (1896) [redescr.; biol.][25]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., pp. 111-115 (1896) [redescr.; biol.][26]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 75, No. 1387 (1901)[27]; Fernald, Pteroph. N. Amer., pp. 51-52, t. 1 ff. 1-13, t. 2 ff. 3, 4, t. 7 ff. 1-5 (1898) [redescr.][28]; Fernald, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 52, p. 446, No. 4981 (1903)[29]; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 385-387, t. 416 ff. 4, 4[a] (1904) [redescr.; biol.][30]; Rebel, Ann. Hofmus Wien XXI 43, No. 179 (1906)[31]; Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1907. 919-920 (1908)[32]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 17 (1910)[33]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 326, t. 82 f. 63, Nachtr. t. 10 f. 15 [larva] (1910) [redescr.][34]; Rebel, Iris XXVI 84 (1912)[35]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 26 (1913)[36]; Rebel, Iris XXVIII 272 (1914)[37]; Müller Rutz., Schmett. Schweiz. II 489, No 2050 (1914)[38]; Wlsm., Biol. Centr. Amer., Het. IV 442 (1915)[39]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Dept. Bull. 89, p. 81, Note 184 (1919).[40]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. p. 42 (1920)[41]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 29 (1921)[42]; Turati, Atti. Soc. Sci. Nat. Milano LXVI 336 (1927)[43]; Meyr., Rev. Handb., p. 458 (1928) [redescr.][44].

Phalaena Alucita galactodactyla [nec Schiff. 1775] Hübner, Beitr. Gesch. Schmett., Part 1, pp. 28-29, t. 4 f. U (1786)[45]; Hb., *t.c.*, Nachtrag p. 109 (1790)[46].

Pterophorus albodactylus, Fabr., Ent. Syst. III. ii. 348 (1794)[47]; Coquebert, Illustr. Icon. Insect. I 31, t. 7 ff. 14[a-c] (1798) [redescr.; fig. of type][48]; Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins. XIV

Arizona.[77]
Oregon.[16], [39]
California.[16], [28], [39], [77], [80], [81]
Pacific States.[82]
S. Canada.[82]
Mexico.[82]
Amula.[39]
(Guerrero; 6000 ft.)

258 (1802) [redescr.][49]; Zeller, Isis, p. 856 (1841)[50].

Alucita pterodactyla [nec Linn.], Hb., Samml. Eur. Schmett., Aluc. t. 1 f. 4 (1804)[51]; Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. IX. ii. 242-244 (1833) [part.][52].

Pterophorus pterodactylus [nec Linn.], Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust. IV 372-373 (1835) [redescr.][53]; Wood, Index Ent., p. 235, t. 51 f. 1631 (1838)[54]; Duponchel, Lep. France XI 663, t. 314 f. 2 (1838); Zeller, Isis, pp. 846-848 [part], t. 4 f. 7 (1841)[56]; Kollar, Hügel's Kaschmir IV. ii. 496 (1844)[57]; Westw., Brit. Moths II 259, t. 123 ff. 7-9 (1845)[? f. 8, larva on thistle] [redescr.][58]; Zeller, Linn. Ent. VI 377-378 (1852)[59]; Stainton, List Brit. Anim. B. M. XVI 177-178 (1854) [part][60]; Westw., Wood's Index Ent., p. 235, t. 51 f 1631 (1854)[61]; Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. V 379, Pter. t. 5 f. 27 (1855) [redescr.][62]; Frey, Tin. Pter. Schweiz., p. 415 (1856) [redescr.; larva][63]; Stainton, Manual II 443 (1859) [redescr.][64]; Jordan, E. M. M. VI 149 (1869) [*monodactylus* =][65]; Morris, Brit. Moths IV 298, t. 132 f. 15 (1872)[66]; Buckler, Larvæ Brit. Butt. Moths IX 365 (1901) [larva][67].

Pterophorus cineridactylus, Fitch, Trans. N. Y. Agric. Soc. XIV 848 (1855)[68].

Pterophorus naevosidactylus, Fitch, Trans. N. Y. Agric. Soc. XIV 849 (1855).[69]

Pterophorus pergracilidactylus, Packard, Ann. Lyc. N. H. New York X 265-266 (1873).[70]

Alucita monodactyla, Meyr., T. E. S. 1890, 488 (1890)[71]; Fernald, Smith's

List Lep. Bor. Amer., p. 87, No. 4577 (1891)[72]; Wlsm., T. E. S. 1894. 539 (1894)[73]; Bethune-Baker, T. E. S. 1894. 50 (1894)[74]; Meyr., Handb., p. 439 (1895) [redescr.][75].

Pterophorus barberi, Dyar, Proc. E. S. Wash. V. 228 (1903)[76]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 24 (1913)[77].

Emmelina monodactyla, Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905)[78]; Tutt, Brit. Lep. V pp. 70-75, 85-90, 92-93, 97, 101, 105-106, 110, 115, 118, 120-121, 338, 360, 379, 386 (1906)[79].

Pterophorus pictipennis, Grinnell, Canad. Ent. XL 320 (1908)[80]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph, p. 25 (1913)[81].

Oidaematophorus monodactylus, Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV 443-445, t. 46 ff. 13-15, t. 54 f. 13 (1921) [redescr.; biol.][82]; Forbes, Lep. N. York, p. 651 (1924) [redescr.][83].

Biology,[18, 25, 26, 30, 82]. Larva descr.[11, 18, 25, 26, 28, 30, 44, 63, 67, 82] on *Convolvulus.*[6, 11], *C. arvensis*,[25, 26, 28, 30, 63, 82], *C. tricolor.*[30, 82], *C. floridus.*[23], *C. major*,[26, 82] *C. sepium*,[26, 28, 30, 82] *Ipomoea purpurea*, [82] *Chenopodium album*, [28, 82] *Atriplex patula*, [28, 82], *Eupatorium purpureum* [82], *Calluna vulgaris* [82].

Pupa descr.[18, 25, 26, 30]

procontias, Meyrick 1908.

Pterophorus procontias, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 496 (1908)♂♀[1]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 15, tab. f. 14 (1910)[2]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 22 (1913)[3].

Assam.[3]
Khasis.[1]
Shillong.

sematias, Meyrick 1908.

Pterophorus sematias, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 496-497 (1908)♀[1]; Fletcher,

Ceylon.[4]
Maskeliya.[1]

Spol. Zeylan. VI 35 (1909)[2]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 15 (1910)[3]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 22 (1913)[1].

S. India.[1] Nilgiris.

triadias, Meyrick 1908.

Pterophorus triadias, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 494-495 (1908)♂♀[1]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 15 (1910)[2], Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 22 (1913)[3].

Assam.[3] Khasis.[1]

Nyasaland: Mt. Mlanje. [Meyr. Coll.; *?? eadem species*].

15. Pselnophorus, Wallengren 1881.

Pselnophorus, Wlgn., Ent. Tidskr. XI 96 (1881); Meyr., Handb., p. 437 (1895) [redescr.]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V. pp. 50, 178-179 (1896) [redescr.]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 74 (1901); Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 491 (1908); Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 14 (1910) [redescr.]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 327, f. 103 [neur *brachydactylus*] (1910) [redescr.]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 20 (1913); Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer., pp. 361-362, t. 48 f. 4 [neur. *belfrayei*] [1921) [redescr.]; Meyr., Rev. Handb., p. 455 (1928) [redescr.]

Type: *brachydactylus*, Tr. [Europe].

Gypsocharcs, Meyr., T. E. S. 1890. 488 (1890); Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 75 (1901); Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 323 (1910) [redescr.].

Type: *baptodactylus* Zell. [Europe].

Crasimetis, Meyr., T. E. S. 1890. 489 (1890).

Type: *brachydactylus*, Tr.

albitarsellus, Walsingham 1900.

Alucita albitarsella, Wlsm., Swinhoe's Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. II 542 (1900)♂[1].

S. India.[1] Ootacamund.[1]

Pselnophorus albitarsellus, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 492 (1908)[2]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 14 (1910)[3]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 20 (1913)[4]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 30 (1921)[5].
Larva descr.[1], boring in shoots of "a common jungle plant." Pupa suspended by tail from underside of a leaf[1].
Kodaikanal.

catharotes, Meyrick 1908.

Pselnophorus catharotes, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 491-492, (1908)♂♀[1]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 14, tab. f. 8 (1910)[2]; Meyr. Cat. Pteroph., p. 20 (1913)[3].
Assam.[3]
Khasis.[1]
Shillong.
Laitlyngkot.
Mawphlang.
Cherrapunji.

Pterophorus baptodactylus [nec Zeller 1850], Zeller, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXVIII 414 (1867)[1]; Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, p. 668, No. 4544 (1889)[5].
Sikkim.[4, 5]
Kurseong.
Kumaon.
Bhim Tal.
Muktesar.

[nec *Ps. catharotes*, Meyr., Ann. Transv. Mus. III 267 (1913) [Transvaal]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. p. 42 (1920) [Brit. E. Africa]. Both these records refer to *Ps. pachyceros*, Meyr. 1921. See Meyr., Ann. Transv. Mus. VIII 50 (1921)].

16. Alucita, Linnæus 1758.

Phalaena Alucita, Linn., Syst. Nat. (ed. X) I. pp. 496, 542 (1758); Poda, Ins. Mus. Graec. p. 94, t. 2 f. 14 (1761); Linn., Faun. Succ., p. 370 (1761); Linn., Syst. Nat. (ed. XII) I. ii. pp. 809 [redescr.], 899 (1767); Gmelin, Linn. Syst. Nat. (ed. xiii) I. v. p. 2615 (1790) [redescr.].
Type: *pentadactyla*, Linn. [Europe].

Pterophorus, Geoffroy, Hist. abrégée des Insectes II. pp. 24-25, 90-93 (1762); Schluga, Primæ Lineæ cognit. Ins.,
Type: *pentadactyla*, Linn.

p. 37 (1767) [redescr.]; Fabr., Syst. Ent., pp. [XXV], 671 (1775); Fb., Genera Ins., p. 168 (1777) [redescr.]; Fb., Spec. Ins. II 310 (1781); Fb., Mantissa Ins. I p. xviii (1787), II. 258 (1787) [redescr.]; Fb., Ent. Syst. III. i. [p. vi] (1793) [redescr.], III. ii. 345 (1794) [redescr.]; Lamarck, Syst. Anim. sans Vert., p. 288 (1801) [redescr.; *pentadactyla* cited as type]; Latreille, H. N. Crust. Ins. III 418 (1802) [redescr.]; Latr. H. N. Crust. Ins. V 325 (1803) [redescr.]; Latr., H. N. Crust. Ins. XIV 257 (1805) [redescr.]; Latr., Consid. gén Ins., pp. 570 [charact.], 442 ["*didactylus*, F.", cited as type] (1810); Leach, Brewster's Edinb. Encycl. IX 135 (1815) [redescr.]; Curtis, Brit. Entom. IV 161 (1827) [redescr.; type *pentadactyla*]; Stephens, Ill. Brit. Entom., Haust. IV 370-371 (1835) [redescr.]; Westwood, Synopsis Brit. Ins., p. 115 (1840) [redescr.; type *pentadactyla*]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1890. 489, t. 15 ff. 6, 13 [neur. *spilodactyla*] (1890) [redescr.]; Meyr., Handb. p. 435 (1895) [redescr.; fig. neur. *spilodactyla*].

Alucita, Scopoli, Introd. Hist. Nat., p. 428 (1777) [redescr.]; Schrank, Fauna Boica II. i. 157 (1801) [redescr.]; Haworth, Lep. Brit., p. 475 (1811); Oken, Lehrbuch III. i. 679 (1815) [charact.; *Pterophorus* quoted as syn.]; Wlsm. and Durrant, E. M. M. XXXIII 41-42 (1897); Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 73 (1901); Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII pp. 34, 37 (1905); Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 70-76, 92-95, 115, 118, 409, 412 (1906); Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, pp. 3, 12-14 (1910) [redescr.]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 328, t. 104

[neur. *baliodactyla*] (1910) [redescr.]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 16 (1913); Wlsm., Biol. Centr. Amer., Het. IV 439 (1915); Forbes, Lep. New York p. 640, f. 401 [neur. *pentadactyla*] (1924); Meyr., Rev. Handb., pp. 453-454, fig. [neur. *tetradactyla*] (1928) [redescr.]; Hudson, New Zeal. Lep., p. 209, t. E. ff. 4-6 [*monospilalis*] (1928) [redescr.].

Aciptilia, Hübner, Verz. p. 430 (1826); Wocke, Hein. Kleinschm. Deutschl. II. ii. 806 (1876) [part]; Snellen, Vlind. Ned., Microlep., pp. 1052-1053, ff. 455, 480-483 (1882) [redescr.; part.]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1886. 9 (1886) [redescr.]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., p. 137 (1896); Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V pp. 50, 183-186 (1896) [redescr.]; Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV 359-360 (1921) [redescr.]. Type : *pentadactyla*, Linn.

Aciptilus, Zeller, Isis XXXV 768 (1841) [emend.]; Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. V 381-382 (1855) [redescr.; part], t. 8 f. 18 [*pentadactyla*] (1849); Wlgn., K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. III, No. 7, p. 23 (1862) [redescr.]; Zeller, Stett. ent. Ztg. XXVIII. 332, 338 (1867) [redescr.]; Jordan, E. M. M. VI 150 (1869) [redescr.]; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 398 (1904) [redescr.].

Aeyptilus, de Graaf, Tijds. Ent. II 37 (1859) [redescr.; emend.].

Merrifieldia, Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.]. Type : *tridactyla*, Linn. [Europe].

Porrittia, Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.]. Type : *galaetodactyla*, Schiff. [Europe].

Wheeleria, Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 37 (1905) [non-descr.]. Type : *spilodactyla*, Curtis. [Europe].

candidalis, Walker 1864.

Aciptilus candidalis, Wlk., Cat. XXX 948 (1864)♀[1]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 626 (1926) [type redescr.][2].

Aciptilus leucadactylus, Wlk., Cat. XXX 949 (1864)♂♀[3]; Moore, Lep. Ceylon III 528, t. 209 f. 15 (1887) [redescr.][4]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 628 (1926) [type redescr.][5].

Pterophorus leucadactylus, Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, p. 669, No. 4548 (1889)[6].

Alucita candidalis, Wlsm., T. E. S. 1881. 282 (1881)[7]; Wlsm., T. E. S. 1897. 36 (1897)[8]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 490 (1908) [=*leucadactylus*][9]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 36 (1909)[10]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 13 (1910)[11]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 17 (1913)[12]; Meyr., Ent. Mitt., Suppl. III, p. 47 (1914)[13]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. p. 40 (1920)[14]; Meyr., Ins. Samoa III 69 (1927)[15].

(?) *Pterophorus millierei*, Montrouzier, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon XI 253 (1864)[16].

Larva on *Argyreia*.

Ceylon .[3-6, 12, 14]
- Low-country.[10]
- Kegalle.[10]
- Labugama.[10]
- Weligama.[10]
- Colombo.[5]
- Kandy.[10]
- Maskeliya.[10]
- Haldummulla.[10]
- Lunugala.[10]
- Puttalam.

India.[9, 12, 14]
- Coimbatore.
- Santikoppa (Coorg).
- Khasis.

Malaya.[14]

Philippines.[9, 12]
- Manila.

Formosa.[13]

New Guinea.[9, 12]

New Caledonia.[16]

Queensland.[9, 12, 15]

Samoa.[15]

Tonga.[15]

New Hebrides.[15]

Brit. E. Africa.[14]

C. Africa.[12]

W. Africa.
- Sierra Leone.[1, 2]
- French Congo.[8]

S. Africa.[9, 12]
- Natal.
  - Spring Vale.[7]
- Transvaal.
  - Pretoria.

elæopa, Meyrick 1908.

Alucita elaeopa, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 490 (1908) ♂ ♀ [1]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 13, tab. f. 11

Assam [2, 3]
- Khasis [1]

(1910) [2]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 17 (1913) [3].

lacteipennis, Walker 1864.

Aciptilus lacteipennis, Wlk., Cat. XXX 949 (1864) ♀ [1]; Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 627, f. 12 (1926) [type redescr.][2].

Burma [4, 5, 6]
Moulmein [1, 2]

Pterophorus lactcipennis, Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths India, p. 669, No. 4547 (1889) [" India—*error loc.*][3].

Borneo [4, 5, 6]
Formosa
New Guinea [5, 6, 7]

Alucita lactcipennis, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 488-489 (1908) ♂ ♀ [4]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 13 (1910) [5]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 16 (1913) [6]; Durrant, Report B. O. U. Exped., Lep. p. 149 (1915)[7].

Woodlark Isd.[4]
Solomon Isds.[4, 6]
Queensland [5, 6]
Cairns [4]

melanopoda, Fletcher 1907.

Alucita melanopoda, Fletcher, Entom. XL 284 (1907) ♂ [1]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 489 (1908) [2]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 36, t. A. f. 13 (1909) [3]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 13 (1910) [4]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 16 (1913)[5].

Ceylon [2, 5]
Madulsima [1, 3]
Haraganna [1, 3]
Kandy [1, 3]
Coorg
Mercara
Assam [2, 3, 5]
Khasis [1]

niveodactyla, Pagenstecher 1900.

Alucita niveodactyla, Pag., Zoologica, XXIX 240 (1900) [1]; Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 490 (1908) [=*nivea*] [2]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 36, t. F. f. 9 [larva] (1909) [3]; Poulton, Proc. E. S. London 1909, pp. 39-40 (1909) [4]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 13 (1910) [5]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 17 (1913) [6]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 30 (1921) [7], Corbett and Gates, Dept. Agric. F. M. S. Bull. 38, p. 11 (1926) [7a].

Ceylon [2, 6, 9]
Maskeliya [3]
Haputale [3]
Haldummulla
Diyatalawa [3]
Madulsima [3]
Lunugala [3]
Kandy
India [6]
Travancore
Khasis
Shillong [7]
Cherrapunji [7]
Assam
Lumding
Tinsukia

Aciptilia nivea, Snellen, Tijds. Ent. XLVI 56, t. 5 f. 17 (1903) ♂ [8].

Aciptilus leucadactylus, Wlk. [part.], Fletcher, T. E. S. 1925. 628 (1926) [9].

Biology [3]. Larva descr.[3], on *Ipomœa* [3, 7], *Ipomœa batatas* [7a] Pupa descr.[3].

Malay States [7a]
Borneo
Sarawak
Philippines [2, 3, 6]
Cochin China [4]
Java [3, 6]
Batavia [8]
Tegal [8]
Pekalongan [8]
Sumatra [6]
Solomon Isds.[2]
Bismarck Archip.[1, 3, 6]
Queensland [6]

rhyparias, Meyrick 1908.

Alucita rhyparias, Meyr., T. E. S. 1907. 489-490 (1908) ♂ [1]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 17 (1913) [2]; Meyr., Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep. p. 41 (1920)[3].

"India" [Meyr. M. S.]

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Transvaal [2, 3]
Pretoria [1]
Orange Free State [2, 3]
Zululand [2, 3]
Brit. E. Africa
Rurunga (4,700 ft.) [3]

sesamitis, Meyrick 1905.

Alucita sesamitis, Meyr., B. J. XVI 582-583 (1905) ♂ [1]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 14 (1910) [2]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 20 (1913) [3].

Burma [2, 3]
Koni [1]
Assam
Khasis

AGDISTINÆ.

17. Steganodactyla, Walsingham 1891.

Steganodactyla, Wlsm., E. M. M. XXVII 241 (1891); Wlsm., Novit. Lep. I, p. 3 [sep.], t. 12 ff. 3, 3[a-b] (1892) [redescr.].

Type: *concursa*, Wlsm.

Ochyrotica [part.], Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 20 (1910); Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 31 (1913).

concursa, Walsingham 1891.

Steganodactyla concursa, Wlsm., E. M. M. XXVII 241-242 (1891) ♂ [1]; Wlsm., Novit. Lep. I, p. 3 [sep.], t. 12 ff. 3, 3 [a] [head], 3 [b] [larva] (1892) [redescr.] [2]; Hering, Stett. Ent. Ztg. LXIV 96 (1903) [3]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 9-10, t. E ff. 1, 2 [larva, pupa] (1909) [biol.] [4]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Dept. Bull. 89, p. 81, Note 183 (1919) [5]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 30-31 (1921) [6].

Ochyrotica concursa, Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 20 (1910) [7]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 31 (1913) [8].

Biology [4]. Larva descr. [1], [2], [4], on *Argyreia*, [1], [2], [4] *Ipomœa populifolia*,[4] *Lantana*.[6] Pupa descr. [4], [2], [4].

Ceylon [7], [8]
Galle [4]
Weligama [4]
Colombo [4]
Kandy [4]
Matalé [6]
Maskeliya
Pundaluoya [1], [2], [4]
Haputale [4]
Diyatalawa [4]
Madulsima [4]
S. India [8]
Coorg [5], [6]
Belgaum [6]
N. Kanara

Sumatra [3]
Philippines [8]
Mindoro
Tonkin
Comoro Isds.
Mayotte
Mauritius

connexiva, Walsingham 1891.

Steganodactyla connexiva, Wlsm., E. M. M. XXVII 242-243 (1891) ♀ [1]; Wlsm., Novit. Lep. I, p. 4 [sep.], t. 12 f. 4 (1892) [redescr.]; Durrant, Rept. B. O. U. Expedn., Lep. p. 149 (1915) [3].

Ochyrotica connexiva, Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 20, tab. f. 17 (1910) [4]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 31 (1913) [5].

India [4], [5]
Khasis
Burma [1], [5]
Thandsung [1], [2] (Karen Hills: 4,000 ft.)
Philippines [5]
New Guinea [3]

18. Agdistis, Hübner 1826.

Agdistis, Hb., Verz., p. 429 (1826); Zeller, Linn. Ent. VI 321 (1852) [redescr.; =*Adactyla*]; Stainton, List Brit. Anim. B. M. XVI 172 (1854);

Type: *adactyla*, Hb. [Europe]

Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. V 364 (1855) [redescr.], t. 8 ff. 4-7 [*huebneri*]; Wocke, Hein. Kleinschm. Deutschl. II ii. 780-781 (1876) [redescr.]; Snellen, Vlind. Ned., Microlep. p. 1011, t. 13 f. 450 (1882); Meyr., T. E. S. 1890. 486 (1890) [redescr.]; Meyr., Handb., p. 441, fig. [neur., *bennetii*] (1895) [redescr.]; Tutt, Pteroph. Brit., p. 14 (1896) [redescr.]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V, pp. 47, 50-53 (1896) [redescr.]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 77 (1901); Tutt, Ent. Rec. XVII 35 (1905); Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 127-135 (1906) [redescr.]; Wlsm., Ent. Rec. XIX 53-55 (1907) [remarks on spp.]; Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 318, f. 93 [neur. *adactyla*] (1910) [redescr.]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, pp. 20-21 (1910) [redescr.]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph, p. 31 (1913); Barnes and Lindsey, Contrib. N. H. Lep. N. Amer. IV 447, t. 42 f. 20, t. 52 f. 16 [*americana*] (1921) [redescr.]; Meyr., Rev. Handb., p. 460, fig. [neur. *bennetii*] (1928) [redescr.].

Agdistes, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust. IV 370 (1835) [emend.]; Westwood, Synopsis Brit. Ins., p. 115 (1840) [redescr.]; Westw., Brit. Moths II 258 (1845) [redescr.]; Barrett, Lep. Brit. Isds. IX 341 (1904) [redescr.].

Adactylus, Curtis, Brit. Entom. X, Expl. t. 471 (1833); Curtis, Genera Brit. Lep., t. 15 f. 193 (1858); Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 135-136 (1906). Type: *bennetii*, Curtis [W. Europe]

Adactyla, Zeller, Isis XXXV 763-764, t. 4 ff. 1, 2, 14, 15 [*huebneri*] (1841); Duponchel, Cat. Meth. Lep. Eur., p. 381 (1845) [redescr.]; Zeller, Isis XL 898 (1847) [remarks]; Stainton, Manual II 440 (1859) [redescr.]. Type: [*adactyla*, Hb.=] *huebneri*, Curtis [Europe]

Ernestia, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 128 (1906). Type: *lerinsis*, Mill. [S. W. Europe]

Herbertia, Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 129 (1906). Type: *tamaricis*, Zell.

nanodes, Meyrick 1906.

Agdistis nanodes, Meyr., B. J. XVII 136 (1906) ♂ ♀ [1]; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 8 (1909) [2]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 21, tab. f. 16 (1910) [3]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 31 (1913)[4].

Ceylon [3], [4]
Puttalam [1], [2]
Elephants Pass

tamaricis, Zeller 1847.

Adactyla tamaricis, Zeller, Isis XL 899 (1847) [♂][1].

Agdistis tamaricis, Zeller, Linn. Ent. VI 325-326 (1852) [redescr.] [2]; Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. V 365 (1855) [redescr.], Pteroph. t. 7 ff. 41, 42 ["*paralia*"], ? 43 ["*tamaricis*"] (1854) [3]; Millière, Icones III 237, t. 126 ff. 5-7 (1869) [4]; Hofmann, Stett. Ent. Ztg. XXXII 125 (1871) [5]; Hofmann, Mitt. Schweiz. ent-Ges. III 231 (1871) [6], Millière, Cat. Lep. Alpes-Marit., p. 378 (1875) [6a]; Wocke, Hein, Kleinschm. Deutschl. II. ii. 781-782 (1876) [redescr.] [7]; Stdgr., H. S. E. R. XV 422 (1880) [8]; Frey, Lep. Schweiz, p. 427 (1890) [9]; Meyr., E. M. M. XXII 106 (1885) [10]; Bethune-Baker, T. E. S. 1894. 50 (1894) [11]; Hofmann, Ber. Nat. Ver. Regensb. V 56-57 (1896) [redescr.; biol.] [12]; Rebel, Ann. Hofmus. Wien XI 115 (1896) [13]; Rebel, Ann. Hofmus. Wien XIII 376 (1898) [14]; Rebel, Cat. Pal. Lep. II 78, No. 1428 (1901) [15]; Rebel, Ann. Hofmus. Wien XXI 182 (1906) [16]; Wlsm., Ent. Rec. XIX pp. 54, 55 (1907) [17]; Wlsm., P. Z. S. 1907. 925 (1908) [18]; Meyr., Wyts. Gen. Ins., fasc. 100, p. 21 (1910) [19];

India [22]
Karachi [17]
Peshawar [21]

W. C. Asia [19]
Persia [8], [20], [22]
Asia Minor [20], [22]
Brussa [8]
Syria [20], [22]
Haifa [25]
C. Europe [19], [22]
Germany [2], [12], [15], [20]
Switzerland [6], [7], [9], [12], [20], [23]
France [4], [15], [20], [6a]
Spain [15], [20]
S. Europe [18], [19], [22]
Dalmatia [20]
Canary Isds.
Tenerife [11-16], [18], [20]
C. de Verde Isds.
St. Vincent [10]
Africa [22]
Algeria [17], [18]
N. Africa [19]
Cyrenaica [26]
Egypt [11], [21]
W. Africa [17]
Cape Colony [17]
Arabia [17], [22]

Spuler, Schmett. Eur. II 319 (1910) [redescr.] [20]; Rebel, Iris XXVI 85 (1912) [21]; Meyr., Cat. Pteroph., p. 32 (1913) [22]; Müller-Rutz, Schmett. Schweiz II 442, No. 2019 (1911) [23]; Fletcher, Ind. Agric. Ent. Mem. VI 31 (1921) [24]; Barraud, Entom. LVI 59 (1923) [25]; Turati, Atti Soc. Sci. Nat. Milano LXIII 149 (1924) [26].

Herbertia tamaricis, Chapman and Tutt, Brit. Lep. V 129-130, 132 [larva], 135, 253 (1906) [biol.] [27].

Biology [1], [12], [27]. Larva descr. [4], [8], [20], [27] on *Tamarix gallica*, [6a], [1], [12], [18], *T. germanica** [6a], [9], *Myricaria germanica** [1], [7], [12], *Myrica germanica** [20]. Pupa descr.[1], [12], [20].

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78 Species.

Species omitted.

(1) *Platyptilia acanthodactyla*, Hb.; see under *P. dieptalis*, Wlk.

(2) *Stenoptilia pterodactyla*, Linn.; see under *Oidaematophorus monodactylus*, Linn.

(3) *Pselnophorus baptodactylus*, Zeller; see under *Ps. catharotes*, Meyr.

(4) *Alucita ischnodactyla*, Tr.; see under *Exelastis atomosa*, Wlsm.

(5) *Agdistis sinhala*, Fletcher.

Agdistis sinhala, Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. VI 8 (1909) ♂ [Kandy].

Agdistis fortissimus, Wlsm. MS. [♂ Kelani Valley, Ceylon].

Agdistopis petrochroa, Hmp., Novit. Zool. XXIV 44 (1917) ♂ [Kandy (type); Singapore; Formosa].

This species, which must be known as **Agdistopis sinhala, Fletcher 1909**, is not an Alucitid. According to Sir George Hampson, it belongs to the Galleriadæ.

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* Note.—Milliére ([8a]) refers to this plant as *Tamarix* (*Myricaria*) *germanica*.

INDEX TO GENERA.

(NOTE.—The numbers do not refer to pages but to the numerical order in which the Genera are placed in this Catalogue. Names in *italics* are synonyms and are included under the names placed in brackets against them; thus, *Aciptilia* is a synonym of Alucita, which is the sixteenth genus of this list.)

A

Aciptilia (Alucita)
Adactylus (Agdistis)
Adkinia (Stenoptilia)
Agdistis, 18
Alucita, 16
Amblyptilia (Platyptilia)

B

Buckleria (Trichoptilus)

C

Capperia (Oxyptilus)
Cnaemidophorus (Platyptilia)
Cosmoclostis, 1.
Crasimetis (Pselnophorus)
Crombrugghia (Oxyptilus)

D

Deuterocopus, 8
Diacrotricha, 2
Doxosteres (Stenoptilia)

E

Emmelina (Oidæmatophorus)
Ernestia (Agdistis)
Eucnemidophorus (Platyptilia)
Exclastis, 13

F

Fredericina (Platyptilia)

G

Geina (Oxyptilus)
Gillmeria (Platyptilia)
Gypsochares (Pselnophorus)

H

Hellinsia (Oidæmatophorus)
Heptaloba, 10
Herbertia (Agdistis)

K

Koremaguia, 9

L

Lioptilus (Oidæmatophorus)

M

Marasmarcha (part) (Exclastis)
Mariana (Platyptilia)
Merrifieldia (Alucita)
Mimaeoscoptilus (Stenoptilia)

O

Ochyrotica (part) (Steganodactyla)
Oidæmatophorus, 14
Orvendenia (Oidæmatophorus)
Oxyptilus, 6

P

Platyptilus (Platyptilia)
Platyptilia, 11
Platyptiliodes (Platyptilia)
Porritia (Alucita)
Pselnophorus, 15
Pterophorus, Geoffr. (Alucita)
Pterophorus, nec Geoff. (Oidæmatophorus)

S

Sphenarches, 5
Stangeia (Trichoptilus)
Steganodactyla, 17
Stenoptilia, 12

T

Tetraschalis, 4
Trichoptilus, 3

W

Wheeleria (Alucita)

X

Xyroptila, 7

INDEX TO SPECIES.

(NOTE.—Names *in italics* are synonyms and are included under the names, in Roman type, placed against them.)

A

aglaodesma, Cosmoclostis
albidior, Platyptilia gonodactyla var.
albitarsellus, Pselnophorus.
albodactylus, Oidæmatophorus monodactylus.
alopecodes, Deuterocopus
alticola, Koremaguia
anisodactylus, Sphenarches caffer
archæodes, Trichoptilus
argyriodactyla, Heptaloba
atomosa, Exelastis
atrapex, Deuterocopus
aurantidactyla, Koremaguia alticola
auxileuca, Cosmoclostis

B

baptodactylus, nec Zoll., Pselnophorus catharotes.
barberi, Oidæmatophorus monodactylus
benitensis, Platyptilia molopias
bidens, Trichoptilus
brachymorpha, Platyptilia taprobanes
brevipennis, Platyptilia pusillidactyla

C

cacaliæ, Platyptilia
caffer, Sphenarches
callimeres, Diacrotricha fasciola
caminites, Xyroptila
canalis, Stenoptilia zophodactyla
candidalis, Alucita
catharodactylus, Oidæmatophorus lienigianus var.
catharotes, Pselnophorus
causodes, Oxyptilus
centetes, Trichoptilus defectalis
chordites, Oxyptilus
cineridactylus, Oidæmatophorus monodactylus.
citropleura, Platyptilia
clarisignis, Oxyptilus
compsochares, Trichoptilus defectalis
concursa, Steganodactyla
congrualis, Trichoptilus defectalis
connexiva, Steganodactyla
crenulata, Platyptilia taprobanes
crepuscularis, Exelastis

D

defectalis, Trichoptilus
deltozela, Tetraschalis
diffusalis, Sphenarches caffer
diptera, Platyptilia gonodactyla
diroptalis, Platyptilia
dorites, Deuterocopus

E

ebalensis, Exelastis atomosa
elæopa, Alucita
epidectes, Oxyptilus
euctimena, Platyptilia
exaltata, Platyptilia

F

farfara, Platyptilia gonodactyla
farfarella, nec Zell., Platyptilia gonodactyla
fasciola, Diacrotricha
fervens, Deuterocopus
forcipata, Platyptilia

G

galactodactyla, nec Schiff., Oidæmatophorus monodactylus.
gonodactyla, Platyptilia
griseodactylus, Exelastis pumilio

H

harpactes, Oidæmatophorus
hawaiiensis, Trichoptilus defectalis
hemimetra, Platyptilia pusillidactyla

I

ignifera, Platyptilia
ischnites, Tetraschalis
isocrates, Platyptilia

L

lacteipennis, Alucita
lactucæ, Oxyptilus

lantana, Platyptilia pusillidactyla
leucadactylus, Alucita candidalis
lienigianus, Oidæmatophorus
linus, Oidæmatophorus lienigianus
liophanes, Exelastis pumilio
lœwii, Stenoptilia zophodactyla
lophopteryx, Deuterocopus

M

megadactyla, Platyptilia gonodactyla
melanopoda, Alucita
melinodactylus, Oidæmatophorus lienigianus.
millierei, Alucita candidalis
molopias, Platyptilia
monodactylus, Oidæmatophorus

N

naevosidactylus, Oidæmatophorus monodactylus.
nanodes, Agdistis
nivea, Alucita niveodactyla
niveodactyla, Alucita
nyctidactylus, Stenoptilia zophodactyla

O

ochrias, Tetraschalis
ochrodactylus, Trichoptilus defectalis
ochrodactylus, nec Schiff., Platyptilia gonodactyla.
œnophanes, Xyroptila
oxydactylus, Trichoptilus defectalis

P

paludicola, Trichoptilus
parasita, Exelastis atomosa
peleeyntes, Oxyptilus
pelias, Trichoptilus
pergracilidactylus, Oidæmatophorus monodactylus.
pesscuta, Cosmoclostis
petræa, Stenoptilia
phlyctænias, Exelastis
phœnicodactyla, Platyptilia taprobanes
pictipennis, Oidæmatophorus monodactylus
planeta, Deuterocopus
predator, Xyroptila
procontias, Oidæmatophorus
pterodactyla, nec Linn., Oidæmatophorus monodactylus.
pumilio, Exelastis
pusillidactyla, Platyptilia
pyrrhodes, Trichoptilus wahlbergi

R

ralumensis, Trichoptilus defectalis
regalis, Oxyptilus
regulus, Oxyptilus
rhododactyla, Platyptilia
rhyparias, Alucita
ritsemæ, Deuterocopus
rubrodactylus, Deuterocopus ritsemæ
rutilalis, Trichoptilus wahlbergi
rutilans, Trichoptilus wahlbergi

S

seeboldi, Platyptilia taprobanes
sematias, Oidæmatophorus
semicostatus, Stenoptilia zophodactyla
septodactyla, nec Tr., Oidæmatophorus lienigianus.
sericeodactylus, Oidæmatophorus lienigianus.
serindibanus, Oidæmatophorus lienigianus
sesamitis, Alucita
sinhala (see "Species omitted")
socotranus, Deuterocopus
synophrys, Sphenarches caffer
sythoffi, Platyptilia

T

tamaricis, Agdistis
taprobanes, Platyptilia
tecnidion, Platyptilia pusillidactyla
tectonica, Xyroptila
terlizzii, Platyptilia taprobanes
tesseradactyla, nec Linn., Platyptilia gonodactyla.
triadias, Oidæmatophorus
triannulatus, Deuterocopus socotranus
trigonodactyla, Platyptilia gonodactyla

V

vanghani, Xyroptila
victorianus, Oidæmatophorus lienigianus
viticola, Deuterocopus socotranus

W

wahlbergi, Trichoptilus
walkeri, Sphenarches caffer

X

xerodes, Trichoptilus

Z

zanclistes, Oxyptilus
zetterstedti (part.), Platyptilia gonodactyla
zophodactyla, Stenoptilia

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